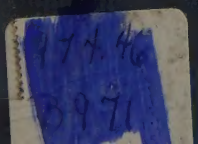
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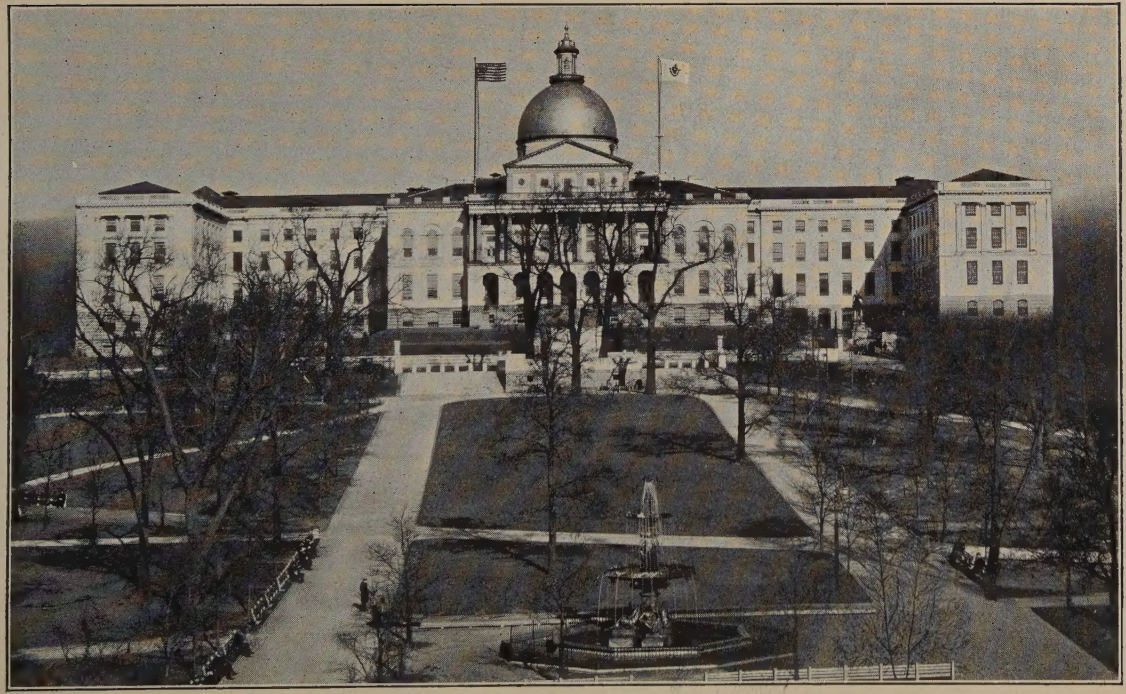
The State House

Boston, Massachusetts



THE STATE HOUSE

Corner Stones Laid,—Bulfinch Front, July 4, 1795; Extension, December 21, 1889; Wings, August 6, 1914

THE STATE HOUSE

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

By

ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL

"Boston State House is the Hub of the Solar System"

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

[Eighth Edition]

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION
OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS BY
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THE STATE HOUSE

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The Bulfinch State House

"Far the most beautiful city in America, as far as I have seen, is Boston, and the State House is the most beautiful building in the country. At Washington, at Albany, at Chicago, and elsewhere, you see much grander and more costly structures; but this is in perfect taste and proportion: every interspace the right size, every moulding right, every decoration refined — a sort of Adams architecture of noblest type. . . . The situation is noble, and has been made the best of."

From "Life and Correspondence of John Duke Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England." Extract from a letter to Sir M. E. Grant Duff, dated New York, October 26, 1883.

INTRODUCTION

THE State House Guide Book was originally written at the request of the late Captain John G. B. Adams, Sergeant-at-Arms. Sixty-seven thousand copies, in seven editions, have been distributed since 1901 to visitors from every State in the Union and from many foreign countries. The eighth edition is now published under authority of Chapter 126, Item 35, Acts of 1923.

Introduction

With the intention of giving a brief and comprehensive survey of the building's history, the book is arranged in three parts. In the first, it has been the aim to describe briefly the inception of the Bulfinch State House, with the principal changes and additions since its erection in 1795. The second guides the visitor to the places of interest in and about the building. The third part is confined to the political and military record of those in whose honor a bust, oil portrait, statue or tablet has been placed in the State House. If any inaccuracies are discovered, the author will be glad to have them pointed out.

Introduction

I am very happy to extend my thanks to Mr. Charles O. Holt, Sergeant-at-Arms, under whose direction the eighth edition is issued; to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the State Librarian, for their kindness in granting access to the archives; also to the many friends who have cheerfully and generously aided in my research, especially renewing my gratitude for the personal assistance and interest in my work extended by Mr. Holt, by Captain Adams, Mr. Thomas F. Pedrick and Mr. James Beatty, former Sergeants-at-Arms, by Mr. Caleb B. Tillinghast and Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, former State Librarians, by Mr. Walter Gilman Page, chairman of the State Art Commission, and Mr. John H. Edmonds, State Archivist.

ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL.

Lynn, Mass., January 1, 1924.

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THE STATE HOUSE

The hill upon which the State House stands was originally called Tra-mount, owing to the "three little rising hills on the top of a high mountain on the north west side of the town." This "high mountain" extended through the centre of the peninsula, from the head of Hanover Street south-westerly to the water beyond the State House. It retained the name of Tra-mount until used as a look-out where the colonists "kept watch to foresee the approach of forrein dangers," when it was called Sentry Hill. After the erection of the Beacon, in 1635, it received the name of Beacon Hill. Of these "three little rising hills" the first was called Cotton, afterwards Pemberton Hill, the central peak Sentry or Beacon Hill, the third peak West or Copley's Hill and later Mt. Vernon, but for many years the name of Beacon Hill has included the three peaks.

History

In accordance with a resolve of the General Court, dated Feb. 16, 1795,[1] Edward Hutchinson Robbins, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas Dawes and Charles Bulfinch were appointed agents on the part of the Commonwealth, with authority

[1] Chapter 66, Resolves of 1794, January session.

to erect, build and finish a new State House for the "accommodation of all the legislative and executive branches of government, on a spot of ground in Boston, commonly called the Governor's pasture, containing about two acres, more or less, adjoining the late Governor Hancock's garden and belonging to his heirs, — provided the Town of Boston would, at their expense, purchase and cause the same to be conveyed in fee simple to the Commonwealth." The sum of £8,000 was allowed for the purpose. A lawfully authorized committee of the Town,— William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis and Perez Morton,— purchased the "Governor's pasture" for £4,000, in behalf of the inhabitants, and conveyed it to the Commonwealth in consideration of the premises and of five shillings paid to the committee by the agents. The deed was dated May 2, 1795,[1] and the bounds of the pasture were described as follows:—"beginning at the Southeasterly corner of the garden of the late Governor Hancock, and thence running an Easterly course on Beacon Street, about two hundred and forty three feet three inches, more or less, to the corner of a street or passage way leading up Beacon Hill, thence running a Northerly course upon said passage way towards the summit of said hill, two hundred and forty nine feet, more or less, thence running a westerly course

History

[1] Suffolk Registry of Deeds, Vol. 182, pp. 144, 145..

upon another passage way leading round said hill two hundred and thirty five feet and three inches, more or less, until it meets the Northeasterly corner of the said late Governor's garden, thence running on a line with said garden, nearly straight, about three hundred and seventy one feet, to the first mentioned bounds, — the above description being intended to comprize the said pasture as it is now fenced in."

History

Charles Bulfinch was chosen architect. The corner-stone — on a truck, decorated with ribbons — was drawn to its place by fifteen white horses, each with a leader, and was laid with public ceremonies, July 4, 1795, by His Excellency Samuel Adams, Governor, assisted by Most Worshipful Paul Revere, Grand Master, Right Worshipful William Scollay, Deputy Grand Master, and brethren of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The structure was 172 feet front, 65 feet deep, 155 feet high, including the dome, and cost, as shown by resolves from Feb. 16, 1795, to June 22, 1799, $140,000. This sum included the cost of a house for the Messenger to the General Court, which, with land, amounted to $5,000, leaving for the State House $135,000 (Auditor's Report for 1849).

Thursday, Jan. 11, 1798, the General Court assembled for the last time in the old State House, State Street, where their sessions had been held for fifty years, and at 12 o'clock, noon — having been

joined by His Excellency Increase Sumner, Governor, the Honorable Council, the Secretary, Treasurer and architect, Charles Bulfinch, — formed a procession and marched to the new building. The two Houses, with the Governor and Council, assembled in the Senate Chamber in the afternoon, proceeded to the House of Representatives, and heard prayers from the Chaplain, after which the Supreme Executive and the Honorable Senate retired to their several apartments.

History

Early in the nineteenth century, the State House lot appears to have been enclosed by a wooden fence on Beacon Street, with brick fences on the east, west and north. Those on the east and north were removed in 1826 and a wall of hammered stone, on a solid trench foundation, with iron picketed fence, substituted. There was erected in the east wall an iron gate, with stone posts, and a flight of stone steps, with iron railings, for a convenient entrance to the building from Sumner Street (later Mt. Vernon Street). At the west end of the northerly line, there was a double and a single iron gate, with stone gate posts, as entrances to a foot way and carriage way along the west side of the building and parallel to the west bounds of the yard, leading to Beacon Street and terminating at the iron gates and granite posts, which, until the Fall of 1919, were still in position at the corner of Beacon Street and Hancock Avenue.[1]

[1] Chapters 36, 41 and 42, Resolves of 1824. See page 20.

THE STATE HOUSE

His Excellency Levi Lincoln, Governor, employed Alexander Parris in 1826 as architect to superintend the construction of a "new and principal entrance," and to make certain changes in the front and east end. A front wall of granite, surmounted by an iron fence, and a central double gate, with single gates each side, properly set between massive granite posts, were erected; the front yard was lowered to a small degree, and the east and west corners rounded; the steep bank at the east end was also slightly graduated. The stone work was done at the State Prison.[1] When the work was completed, Governor Lincoln transmitted the account of Mr. Parris to the Legislature, and in his message of Feb. 10, 1827,[2] used the following language: —

History

"Less elegance of style, or thoroughness of execution would not have been satisfactory. The principal work is now finished for ages. It is wholly of stone and of iron, immovably fixed, not liable to be defaced, and subject to no future occasion for repairs. It is worthy of the character of the State, and the importance and grandeur of the objects to which it is appropriate."

One important alteration was fulfilled in 1833, under a Resolve of March 19.[3] After a survey of the yard had been made, the inclination of the "principal approach" was reduced, according to a diagram

[1] Chapters 39, Resolves of 1825; 94 of 1826; 60 and 87 of 1827; Committee Report to House of Representatives, June 11, 1826.
[2] Chapter 52, Resolves of 1827.
[3] Chapter 58, Resolves of 1833.

reported by Stephen P. Fuller, surveyor, in concurrence of Solomon Willard, architect. The banks and slopes which, "for over a third of a century had obstructed the view of the building," were removed, "affording a better exhibition of the architectural proportions of the State House." The surveyor of the Entrance-way found that the elevation of the walk of the Colonnade, above the sidewalk in Beacon Street, was nearly 31 feet, "making the inclination in the whole way, of one inch and two thirds of an inch, in one foot." By the plan adopted, the inclination was reduced to half an inch in the foot. The upper parts of the grass banks were necessarily reduced, and the grass swards relaid; the number of steps were increased; the old freestone steps and flags repaired and relaid, and iron railing procured for the front steps. The new plinth of the piazza was made of marble slabs, which for years had been stored in the cellar. [1]

History

The first addition to the Bulfinch State House was a one story "Fire Proof Edifice" erected on the northern front, under a resolve of March 10, 1831. [2] The architect was Isaiah Rogers; the contractors James Hunt, Housewright, and Noah Porter, Mason; the superintendent of construction, Charles Wells. This edifice was 94 feet long, by 25 feet high, resting on a hammered stone foundation; the out-

[1] State Archives, House files 1833, No. 12,851; Minutes made by Benjamin Russell, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings.

[2] Chapter 75, Resolves of 1831.

side walls were of face bricks; the arches had key stones, similar to the south front; the piers had belts and four rosettes of freestone; the caps and sills of the six windows were freestone; the roof was covered with copper, ornamented by a balustrade of wood, like the one over the portico on the south front; the four rooms for the safe-keeping of the records and papers of the Commonwealth were vaulted with bricks; the floor was likewise vaulted and covered with flagging stone. The work was completed in November, 1831, at an expense of $6,919.33.[1]

History

For the better accommodation of the State Library and other departments, a resolve was passed, May 20, 1852,[2] providing for the appointment of a committee of three "to procure plans and estimates for a fire-proof building to be erected in the rear of the State House." It was voted, on April 27, 1853,[3] that a fire-proof building should be erected on the north side, to be connected with the main edifice, and the sum of $65,000 was appropriated. The Governor, with the advice of the Council, appointed three commissioners to superintend the erection of the structure, — Charles H. Warren, President of the Senate, John T. Heard and Samuel K. Hutchinson, — a majority entering upon their duties June 2, 1853. The following month Mr. Heard

[1] State Archives: Papers filed with the Resolve; Bond of May 10, 1831, and specifications; also plan No. 2179 (signed by the contractors) and No. 2180; Maps and Plans in Volumes 26 and 55.

[2] Chapter 99, Resolves of 1852.

[3] Chapter 191, Acts of 1853.

declined the appointment and Adam W. Thaxter, Jr., was chosen to fill the vacancy. The report of Jan. 26, 1855, is signed by these three gentlemen, but the next report, submitted Feb. 20, 1855, bears the signatures of Joseph R. Richards, S. K. Hutchinson and George M. Thacher as commissioners. Gridley J. F. Bryant was the architect. Appropriations were made from time to time, until, when completed, the addition cost $243,203.86. In consequence of repairs to the foundation of the Bulfinch State House, and incident to some necessary excavating at the southeast corner, a few copper coins and two pieces of sheet lead were found on August 7, 1855. This brought out the further interesting fact that a rough granite stone, still in its place, was the corner-stone and that the deposits of 1795 had only been slightly protected. These original deposits, with new ones, were placed in a metal box, and in the presence of His Excellency Henry J. Gardner, Governor, on Aug. 11, 1855, were inserted by Most Worshipful Winslow Lewis, M.D., Grand Master, and other members of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in the same southeast corner, under a newly hammered granite ashlar, which rested upon a block of granite, laid upon a new and firm foundation.

History

Under a resolve of May 23, 1866,[1] a commission consisting of John H. Clifford, ex-Governor, Joseph A. Pond, President of the Senate, and James M. Stone, Speaker of the House of Representatives,

[1] Chapter 87, Resolves of 1866.

was appointed to "consider the whole subject of remodelling the State House." Their report, containing three plans, drawn by Mr. Bryant and Alexander R. Esty, was referred to the committee on State House of 1867, and it was decided, June 1,[1] that the Legislature should have additional committee rooms, that certain alterations and improvements should be made in the building, as well as a general system of repairs, ventilation, steam heat and increased cellar accommodations. Mr. Pond and Mr. Stone were appointed commissioners, William Washburn & Son were the architects, and the final cost was $270,256.96.

History

Commonwealth Building, No. 11 Mt. Vernon Street, formerly the Way estate, was procured under an act approved May 26, 1882,[2] remodelled and used by State departments until the winter of 1900, when it was razed, together with houses Nos. 1–6 Mt. Vernon Street, that the land might be included in the park.[3]

On May 17, 1888,[4] the Governor and Council were authorized to acquire the land bounded by Derne, Temple, Mt. Vernon and Hancock Streets, and a parcel of land east of Temple Street, between Mt. Vernon and Derne; also to discontinue Temple Street between Mt. Vernon and Derne Streets. By this act $500,000 was appropriated, and May 3, 1889,[5] $130,000 additional was allowed. An act

1 Chapter 84, Resolves of 1867.
2 Chapter 262, Acts of 1882.
3 Chapter 382, Acts of 1900.
4 Chapter 349, Acts of 1888.
5 Chapter 300, Acts of 1889.

of June 16, 1892,[1] enabled the commissioners to take land bounded by Derne and Bowdoin Streets, Beacon Hill Place and the State House. June 9, 1893,[2] provision was made for taking Beacon Hill Place; June 29, 1894,[3] for taking the land bounded by Bowdoin, Beacon, Mt. Vernon Streets and land then owned by the Commonwealth; also on June 19, 1901,[4] for procuring the estates Nos. 8–14 Mt. Vernon Street.

History

The Governor and Council were allowed $5,000 on May 25, 1888,[5] to prepare a general plan for the better accommodation of the State government, and March 19, 1889,[6] $2,500 was appropriated to further perfect the plan. A bill providing for the enlargement of the State House was reported, becoming a law June 4, 1889.[7] To meet the expenses incurred under this act, a loan, not exceeding $2,500,000, was authorized, and work was begun under the direction of John D. Long, William Endicott, Jr., and Benjamin D. Whitcomb, State House Construction Commissioners. Upon the death of Mr. Whitcomb, in 1894, Charles Everett Clark was appointed a member of the commission, and upon the resignation of Mr. Long, Mr. Endicott became chairman, with George W. Johnson as the third member.[8] The architects were Charles Brigham

[1] Chapter 404, Acts of 1892.
[2] Chapter 450, Acts of 1893.
[3] Chapter 532, Acts of 1894.
[4] Chapter 525, Acts of 1901.
[5] Chapter 92, Resolves of 1888.
[6] Chapter 38, Resolves of 1889.
[7] Chapter 394, Acts of 1889.
[8] Mr. Clark died in 1899. Mr. Endicott and Mr. Johnson completed the building.

and John C. Spofford, but after March, 1892, Mr. Brigham had entire charge.

The corner-stone of this new building was laid at the northeast corner Dec. 21, 1889, by Governor Oliver Ames, assisted by John D. Long, chairman of the commission, and the Grand Lodge of Masons, Most Worshipful Henry Endicott, Grand Master, Right Worshipful Samuel Wells, Deputy Grand Master. Departments began to occupy the new offices in the fall of 1894.

History

The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, was authorized on March 14, 1895,[1] to appoint a commission for the preservation of the Bulfinch State House, who should thoroughly examine the condition of the building, and report the result, with their recommendations, to the General Court. Charles A. Cummings, David H. Andrews and E. Noyes Whitcomb, being chosen, reported April 13, 1895. On June 9, 1896,[2] His Honor Roger Wolcott, acting Governor, George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and George v. L. Meyer, Speaker of the House of Representatives, were appointed a committee to arrange for plans for preserving the Bulfinch State House substantially in accordance with the report of the above commission. The committee selected Arthur G. Everett as architect, with Robert D. Andrews as his associate and Charles A. Cummings consulting architect.

[1] Chapter 31, Resolves of 1895. [2] Chapter 531, Acts of 1896.

The State House Construction Commission had charge of the work, and $375,000 was appropriated to meet the expenses.

History

By an act approved June 5, 1897,[1] His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Governor, President George P. Lawrence and Speaker John L. Bates were appointed a committee to consider and decide upon plans for furnishing the Bulfinch part. Mr. Everett submitted drawings, specifications and designs, and the State House Construction Commission were directed to furnish the building in accordance with the plans and under the superintendence of the architect.

A survey of the property owned by the State, and adjacent property, was made under a resolve approved Feb. 23, 1899.[2] Eight years later, the committee on State House made an exhaustive study of the problem of additional accommodations, and during the summer of 1907, authorized by an act of June 21,[3] a special commission continued the investigation, making a report in 1908 (Senate Document, No. 73).

In 1912 the State House Commission, — Thomas F. Pedrick, Sergeant-at-Arms, Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Elmer A. Stevens, Treasurer and Receiver General, — were directed by a resolve of May 11[4] to investigate the advisability of constructing a building on the southerly side of

[1] Chapter 470, Acts of 1897.
[2] Chapter 5, Resolves of 1899.
[3] Chapter 545, Acts of 1907.
[4] Chapter 102, Resolves of 1912.

Mt. Vernon Street immediately west of Hancock Avenue. At their request, William Chapman submitted drawings for an office building, together with his plans for east and west wings, and plans were also presented by other Boston architects. After a careful study, the Commission reported that under the then existing conditions they felt the problem could best be solved by purchasing the Robert Treat Paine estate on Mt. Vernon and Joy Streets, and Mt. Vernon Place, adjoining the property of the Commonwealth, and erecting a building for the use of departments (House Document No. 2335). This report brought forward anew the question of enlarging the State House itself and a resolve, approved June 13, 1912,[1] authorized the Commission to cause to be prepared plans for alterations in, or additions to, the building. They were directed to consult with, and to obtain the co-operation of, the State Art Commission, and to report to the Ge .eral Court of 1913 the plan or plans approved by the State House Commission, with their recommendations. William Chapman, R. Clipston Sturgis and Robert D. Andrews were retained as architects on July 31 and a working agreement was signed August 17, the general plan of procedure having been approved by the Governor and Council that day.

History

One of the important elements at first agreed upon was that whatever addition was built should

[1] Chapter 150, Resolves of 1912.

be in harmony with the Bulfinch front. The State House Commission recommended to the Legislature on Jan. 1, 1913, that the plan of lateral east and west wings terminating in pavilions on the north and south axis be adopted as the final solution for enlarging the State House and that the lateral portion on the west and the complete wing on the east be first constructed. The Art Commission endorsed this general scheme of development. The enlargement was made possible by the passage of an "Act to provide for the construction of additions to the State House," approved by His Excellency Eugene N. Foss, Governor, June 18, 1913.[1] This act established the State House Building Commission, and Albert P. Langtry, Joseph B. Russell and Neil McNeil were appointed Sept. 17, 1913. They selected as architects Mr. Chapman, Mr. Sturgis and Mr. Andrews, an agreement being signed Oct. 11, 1913. The appropriation was $900,000. The first sod was turned by Thomas F. Pedrick, Sergeant-at-Arms, on May 26, 1914. The corner-stone was laid at the northeasterly corner of the east wing, at noon, Aug. 6, 1914, by his Excellency David I. Walsh, Governor, and His Honor Edward P. Barry, Lieutenant Governor, in the presence of the Executive Council,

History

[1] Chapter 830, Acts of 1913.

officers and members of the General Court, the Building Commission, Department officials and many other guests.

The forward projection of the west wing was authorized on May 13, 1915,[1] together with the purchase or taking in fee simple of the following properties: — Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Hancock Avenue; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Mt. Vernon Place; No. 16 Mt. Vernon Street and the easterly portion of the lot corner of Mt. Vernon and Joy Streets. These takings were made by the Governor and Council August 18, 1915. The appropriation was $600,000, and an act of May 9, 1916,[2] increased it by $65,000. Another act of May 24, 1916,[3] allowed $700,000 for taking the property Nos. 28, 29, 30 and 31 Beacon Street, and Nos. 5 and 6 Hancock Avenue. These takings were made October 11, 1916. The houses Nos. 29 and 30 Beacon Street were on the site of Governor John Hancock's mansion, and it is most appropriate that this historic spot, adjoining the "Governor's pasture" on which the Bulfinch State House stands, should come into the possession of the Commonwealth.

History

The foundations of the wings are of granite; the exterior walls of Vermont marble. The Bulfinch front is

[1] Chapter 256, General Acts of 1915.
[2] Chapter 181, General Acts of 1916.
[3] Chapter 250, General Acts of 1916; also $100,000 additional, Chapter 97, Special Acts of 1918.

painted white, to harmonize with the wings in color. Mr. Langtry and Mr. Russell resigned from the Building Commission Jan. 20, and 21, 1915, respectively, and the vacancies were filled by the appointment of John A. Keliher and J. Edward Fuller, who qualified Feb. 4, 1915, and with Mr. McNeil, carried on the work until the passage of Chapter 17, General Acts of 1916, approved March 2, 1916. Under this act, the powers and duties pertaining to that commission were transferred to and vested in the State House Commission, Mr. Pedrick, Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Langtry, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Charles L. Burrill, Treasurer and Receiver General.

History

The first appropriation for completing the grounds was $35,000.00. Mr. Chapman's plan was selected and approved by the Governor. About one-half the work was finished in 1919 at an expense of $31,129.33.[1] Upon the consolidation of departments,[2] the care of the property was transferred to the Superintendent of Buildings, Fred H. Kimball, and the grounds have been completed under his direction, an additional appropriation of $30,000 having been allowed.[3] The grounds have been regraded, the paths to the east and west wings from Beacon Street made uniform, the front wall and fence extended the entire width of the lot, and the granite posts and iron gates, which formerly stood at Hancock Avenue, now define the entrance to the John Hancock mansion.[4]

[1] Chapter 153, Special Acts of 1919, Item 126b.
[2] Chapter 350, General Acts of 1919.
[3] Chapter 225, Acts of 1920, Item 170. Total cost $65,000.00.
[4] See pages 8 and 28.

The expense incurred for constructing and furnishing the State House extension was $4,078,437.85; for the preservation and furnishing of the Bulfinch front, $335,468.83. The total amount expended for the State House extension, restoration of the Bulfinch front, furnishings, land occupied by the extension and park, east side, estates Nos. 8, 10, 12 and 14 Mt. Vernon Street, west side, together with damages on account of limiting the height of buildings, to Jan. 1, 1914, was $7,173,663.34. Since that date the east and west wings have cost $1,209,588.62, the grounds $65,000.00, and the recent property acquisitions on the west, $1,127,001.54, making the cost of additions and improvements, from 1888 to Dec. 1, 1922, amount to $9,575,253.50.

History

The original lot, or "Governor Hancock's pasture," contained 1.7 acres; the present holdings of the Commonwealth, including the takings of 1916, cover 6.6 acres.

The purchase of the lots on Hancock Avenue recalls Chapter 20, Resolves of 1824, approved June 11, 1824, which authorized negotiations for an exchange of land with the proprietors of lands adjoining the State House yard, on the westerly side, and to arrange a plan with them that their buildings should be so erected as not to injure the beauty or value of the public lands; also for executing sufficient deeds to carry out the purposes of the resolve. It

was at this time that Hancock Avenue[1] was laid out on the Commonwealth's lands for the accommodation of these proprietors, and under such restrictions as would preserve the beauty of the public lands and secure the interest of the Commonwealth.[2]

History

The dimensions of the State House follow: —

	Ft.	In.
Height of Bulfinch front from base course to pinnacle,	155	
Depth of Bulfinch front,	65	
Width of Bulfinch front,	172	
Base course of Bulfinch front above city base,	106	
Diameter of dome,	53	
Height of dome,	35	
Diameter of cupola,	9	6
Height of cupola,	24	
Diameter of cupola balcony,	18	6
Length of extension,	397	
Width of extension in rear,	173	
Height of extension in rear (sidewalk to apex),	107	9
Widest part of extension,	212	6

East and west wings: —

Laterally from Bulfinch front,	85	10
Length of forward projection from lateral unit,	91	3
Width of forward projection,	55	4
Full length,	168	
Width of north end,	141	2

The height conforms with the Bulfinch front.

Total floor area, 454,784 square feet.

[1] In 1827, called State House Avenue; named Hancock Avenue by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, June 21, 1828 (City Records 1828, p. 27).

[2] Commonwealth-Cornelius Coolidge et al., June 18, 1825 (Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 307, fol. 273. Emily G. Perry et al. vs. The Commonwealth, 188 Mass., p. 457).

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

The Bulfinch State House — The Dome

The Bulfinch State House

The State House, as completed by Charles Bulfinch, was a red brick building, with balconies on the south and north fronts. Its columns, pilasters, cornices and cupola were of wood, painted white; its fascias, imposts, keystones and lintels a white Greek or Italian marble. The beautiful capitals are of the Corinthian order, and the consols bear the design of the acanthus leaf.

The Dome

The dome was at first made entirely of wood, but to secure it from the danger of fire and the effects of the weather, it was sheathed in 1802 with copper, purchased from Paul Revere & Son at an expense of $4,231.00, and the platform, on which the "lanthorn" stood, was covered with thick sheet lead.[1] The dome was originally painted lead color, with a golden pine cone on the "lanthorn." In 1825, the bricks were painted white, the lead color of the dome was retained and the cone on the cupola regilded. In 1831, the shingles were removed from the pedi-

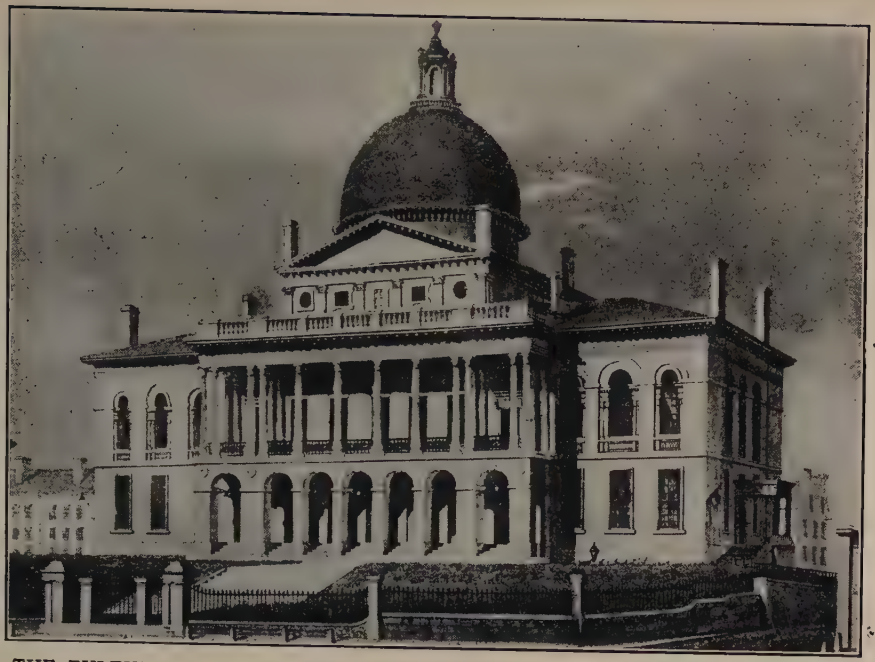
[1] State Archives, Chapter 145, Resolves of 1801, January session, March 11; Chapter 53, Resolves of 1803, June 22, with statement of disbursements by the Agents, June 18, 1803.

ment cornice and its roof covered with copper. The old copper and shingles were also removed from the dome, the boarding repaired, sheathed with new boards, covered with new copper and painted gray. Mr. Charles Wells, superintendent of the repairs, reported to Governor Levi Lincoln, December 15, 1831, that he had apprehended a dilapidated condition of the boarding of the dome would be found, when stripped of its external covering, which would require a substitution of new materials, but to his great surprise the boarding proved to be nearly sound. The stripping of the external covering meant the removal of the Revere copper. Its weight exceeded that of the new by more than 1,600 pounds. It is interesting to note that 6,289 pounds of copper at .23 per pound was bought of Charles Tracy, June 28, 1831, at a cost of $1,446.47, and he allowed the State for 7,971 pounds of old copper at .17½ or a total of $1,394.92. The expense of the repairs was $1,324.50, in addition to the proceeds of the old copper.[1]

The Dome

The exterior of the building was painted in whole or in part from time to time, and although the vouchers for 1855 do not intimate the color, it is probable that the building was painted yellow, with white trimmings, at that period, for the dome had been painted yellow some years when, on Jan. 3, 1861, Governor Nathaniel P. Banks, in his valedictory address, recommended that it be gilded. The dome was not

[1] State Archives, Chapter 8, Resolves of 1831, June 15.



THE BULFINCH STATE HOUSE, WITH THE PRINCIPAL APPROACH, AND WALL ENCLOSING THE GROUNDS, 1827

covered with gold leaf until 1874,[1] and it was regilded in 1888, 1898, 1906 and 1911.[2] During the preservation of the Bulfinch front, steel construction was substituted for the wood beams and braces in the dome. The present cupola, a reproduction of the original, was built in 1897, replacing the one that was erected in 1859.[3] The dome is illuminated at night by 498 electric lights.[4] It is accessible to the public whenever the building is open, except during sessions of the Senate.

Shaw — Hancock — Webster — Mann — Hutchinson

A memorial to Col. Robert Gould Shaw[5] and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, by Augustus St. Gaudens, which was dedicated May 31, 1897, stands on the Common, facing the State House. The Fifty-fourth was the first colored regiment recruited in Massachusetts. Colonel Shaw was killed in the assault upon Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863. The memorial was paid for by voluntary subscriptions.

Shaw

1 Chapter 76, Resolves of 1874.
2 Twenty-three carat gold is used.
3 Chapter 37, Resolves of 1859.
4 It was first illuminated on Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1898, at 7 p.m. Chapter 395, Acts of 1898.
5 See Appendix.

INSCRIPTION ON THE FRONT OF THE SHAW MONUMENT

ROBERT GOULD SHAW

COLONEL OF THE FIFTY FOURTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS

INFANTRY BORN IN BOSTON OCTOBER X MDCCCXXXVII

KILLED WHILE LEADING THE ASSAULT ON FORT WAGNER

SOUTH CAROLINA JULY XVIII MDCCCLXIII

RIGHT IN THE VAN ON THE RED RAMPART'S SLIPPERY SWELL

WITH HEART THAT BEAT A CHARGE HE FELL

FOEWARD AS FITS A MAN

BUT THE HIGH SOUL BURNS ON TO LIGHT MEN'S FEET

WHERE DEATH FOR NOBLE ENDS MAKES DYING SWEET.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The stone work is Knoxville pink marble, set upon a base of Milford pink granite.

The quotation "Omnia reliquit servare rempublicam," on the field of the bronze tablet, is the motto of the Society of the Cincinnati.

INSCRIPTION ON THE REAR OF THE SHAW MONUMENT

TO THE FIFTY FOURTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY

THE WHITE OFFICERS

TAKING LIFE AND HONOR IN THEIR HANDS CAST IN THEIR LOT WITH MEN OF A DESPISED RACE UNPROVED IN WAR AND RISKED DEATH AS INCITERS OF SERVILE INSURRECTION IF TAKEN PRISONERS BESIDES ENCOUNTERING ALL THE COMMON PERILS OF CAMP MARCH AND BATTLE.

THE BLACK RANK AND FILE

VOLUNTEERED WHEN DISASTER CLOUDED THE UNION CAUSE SERVED WITHOUT PAY FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS TILL GIVEN THAT OF WHITE TROOPS FACED THREATENED ENSLAVEMENT IF CAPTURED WERE BRAVE IN ACTION PATIENT UNDER HEAVY AND DANGEROUS LABORS AND CHEERFUL AMID HARDSHIPS AND PRIVATIONS.

TOGETHER

THEY GAVE TO THE NATION AND THE WORLD UNDYING PROOF THAT AMERICANS OF AFRICAN DESCENT POSSESS THE PRIDE COURAGE AND DEVOTION OF THE PATRIOT SOLDIER. ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND SUCH AMERICANS ENLISTED UNDER THE UNION FLAG IN MDCCCLXIII MDCCCLXV.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

I KNOW NOT MR. COMMANDER WHERE IN ALL HUMAN HISTORY TO ANY GIVEN THOUSAND MEN IN ARMS THERE HAS BEEN COMMITTED A WORK AT ONCE SO PROUD SO PRECIOUS SO FULL OF HOPE AND GLORY AS THE WORK COMMITTED TO YOU.

JOHN A. ANDREW, GOVERNOR.

Hancock
Webster
Mann

At the western gate on Beacon Street there is a tablet[1] marking the site of the famous John Hancock house. Upon the terraced lawn are bronze statues of Daniel Webster,[2] by Hiram Powers, and of Horace Mann,[2] by Miss Emma Stebbins.

The statue of Daniel Webster was erected in 1859, by the Webster Memorial Fund.[3] This was the second statue executed by the sculptor; the first was shipped from Leghorn in the autumn of 1857 but was lost at sea. The pedestal of New Hampshire granite was executed from drawings by S. Greely Curtis. On the day set apart for the unveiling, Sept. 17, 1859, Gen. John S. Tyler was Chief Marshal. Military escort was performed by the Second Battalion of Infantry, First Division, M.V.M., commanded by Maj. Charles O. Rogers. The Legislature, escorted by the Sergeant-at-Arms, formed in Doric Hall, and under escort of the Battalion, marched to Music Hall where the exercises were held owing to the unfavorable weather. The civic procession followed from City Hall. Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop offered prayer, Professor Cornelius Conway Felton presented the statue on behalf of the Committee of One Hundred; His Honor Frederic Walker

[1] Inscription will be found on page 147.
[2] See Appendix.
[3] Chapter 89, Resolves of 1859.

Lincoln, Jr., Mayor of Boston, received the statue for the city, and His Excellency Nathaniel P. Banks, Governor, accepted it on behalf of the Commonwealth. The eulogy was delivered by Hon. Edward Everett, and under an order of the Legislature of Sept. 19, 1859, he repeated the oration on the grounds of the State House, the exercises taking place on Sept. 27.

Webster
Mann

The statue of Horace Mann was executed at Rome and cast in Munich. The funds were contributed by school children and teachers of Massachusetts in 1860[1]; the brown stone pedestal was furnished by the State.[2] At the dedication, July 4, 1865, Dr. Samuel G. Howe presided; prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. R. C. Waterston, with addresses by John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools, and Rev. Thomas Hill, President of Harvard College. His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor, delivered the principal address, which is quoted in part: —

"On the 17th of June we dedicated on the banks of the Merrimac a votive column, reared to the memory of those who fell as the first martyrs in the great Rebellion. To-day, the 4th of July, we inaugurate this statue of enduring bronze, to preserve in memory, and to hand down to the generations, the form and features of a sage, whose life helped to make those citizens heroic soldiers. . . . They were young and bore the weapons of war when they fell. He was mature in age and knew no weapons but his voice and pen.

[1] Chapter 113, Resolves of 1859.
[2] Chapter 66, Resolves of 1861.

. . . They obeyed their country and marched the moment they heard her call. . . . His was the struggle and the toil of many manly years. . . . On the one hand, is the statue of Daniel Webster, the great Jurist, the great Statesman, the great American. On the other hand, is the statue of Horace Mann, the teacher of Philosophy in its application both to politics and to public learning, — whose constituency was mankind."

Mrs. Anne Marbury Hutchinson

A bronze statue of Mrs. Anne Marbury Hutchinson,[1] modelled in 1914 by Cyrus E. Dallin, sculptor, was placed in front of the West wing, June 28, 1922, — the gift of the Anne Hutchinson Memorial Association and the State Federation of Women's Clubs.[2]

(Inscription[3])

IN MEMORY OF
ANNE MARBURY HUTCHINSON
BAPTIZED AT ALFORD
LINCOLNSHIRE ENGLAND
20 JULY 1591
KILLED BY THE INDIANS
AT EAST CHESTER NEW YORK 1643
A COURAGEOUS EXPONENT
OF CIVIL LIBERTY
AND RELIGIOUS TOLERATION

The sculptor has placed beside the figure itself that of her little daughter, and has represented the mother standing with head erect, clasping the Bible in her left arm, her right hand resting on the shoulder of the little girl. The costumes are those of the seventeenth century, — the full skirt and basque, the long cloak and the hood-shaped cap.

[1] See Appendix.
[2] Chapter 45, Resolves of 1922.
[3] Chapter 22, Resolves of 1923.

Spanish Cannon

A Spanish cannon,[1] on the west lawn, was received at the New York Navy Yard Oct. 25, 1899, from Cuba, by U. S. Army Transport "McPherson."

(Inscription)

A SPANISH CANNON
TAKEN IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR 1898
BY AMERICAN FORCES IN CUBA
ASSIGNED TO MASSACHUSETTS BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT
JULY 24, 1901
DEDICATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS
UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS
OCTOBER 12, 1923

It is a smooth bore bronze gun of 8.5 calibre, weighing 6,400 pounds, and is inscribed, — "Conde de Ezpeleta,[2] 1808. No. 8496—Sevilla 11 De Julio De 1848. Bronces Refundidos." (See page 146.)

Major General Joseph Hooker

Hooker

A bronze equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker[2] occupies the centre of the approach to the east wing. It was purchased by the Commonwealth in 1896.[3] General Hooker, ever on the alert, is portrayed, sitting on his charger, ready to start at a moment's notice, and one fully realizes his intense devotion to the cause for which he fought so nobly. The man is by Daniel Chester French, the horse by Edward C. Potter. The pedestal is of granite from Stony Creek, Connecticut. Upon the front is the coat-of-arms[4] of the Common-

[1] Mounted under chapter 51, Resolves of 1923.
[2] See Appendix.
[3] Chapter 43, Resolves of 1896.
[4] The coat-of-arms was modelled by Mr. French.

wealth of Massachusetts, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, while directly above appears the name "Hooker."

In 1903 the Legislature authorized the governor and council to arrange for the dedication of the statue. It was unveiled at nine o'clock on the morning of June 25, 1903, in the presence of a large number of guests.

The statue was presented to the Commonwealth by His Honor Curtis Guild, Jr., Lieutenant Governor; it was unveiled by Master Joseph Hooker Wood, grand-nephew of General Hooker, and was accepted by His Excellency John L. Bates, Governor. Later in the day there was a parade, including soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States, together with the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, veterans of the Mexican, Civil and Spanish American wars, and many others. It was reviewed at the State House by John L. Bates, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, with his staff.

Hooker

The battleships Indiana and Texas, torpedo-boat destroyers Chauncey, Dale, Bainbridge, Barry and Decatur, with the Hartford, were anchored in the harbor in honor of the event. In the evening formal exercises were held in Mechanics Hall, Governor Bates presiding.

Devens — Banks

The bronze statue of Maj. Gen. Charles Devens,[1] is by Olin L. Warner.[2] It was erected in 1898. The statue of Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Prentiss Banks[1] was modelled by Henry H. Kitson.[3] The figure is bronze covered with gold leaf; the chair, monolith and base are granite. At the dedication, Sept. 16, 1908, Rev. Paul Sterling offered prayer; Paul Sterling, Jr., a grandson of General Banks, unveiled the statue; it was presented by Councillor Seward W. Jones and accepted by His Excellency Eben S. Draper, Governor. The oration was given by Hon. Herbert Parker in the House of Representatives.

Devens Banks

The Beacon

The Beacon was erected under an order of the General Court of the Colony, March 4, 1634–35, — "It is ordered, that there shalbe forth with a beacon sett on the centry hill at Boston, to give notice to the country of any danger, & that there shalbe a ward of one pson kept there from the first of April to the last of Septr., & that upon the discov'y of any danger, the beacon shalbe fired, an allarum given, as also messengers presently sent by that towne where the danger is discov'ed, to all other townes within their jurisdiccon." A space on the top of the hill, six rods square, was

The Beacon

[1] See Appendix.
[2] Chapter 81, Resolves of 1891; Chapter 546, Acts of 1894.
[3] Chapter 79, Resolves of 1897.

reserved by the town for the monument, with "passage from the Common thereto." The Beacon was a tall pole or mast, and projecting from one side was an iron crane supporting an iron pot. The mast was placed on cross-timbers with a stone foundation, was supported by braces and provided with cross-sticks serving the purpose of a ladder for ascending to the crane. Governor Bernard said the Beacon was rebuilt "without his consent" in 1768. It remained until removed by General Gage in 1775, when a "small square fort" was built on the hill. Soon after the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, the town erected another pole, nearly in the centre of the British fort; this was blown down in a storm, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1789.

The Beacon

A monument, from the design of Charles Bulfinch, was erected in 1790 by a number of the inhabitants to "commemorate that train of events which led to the American Revolution and finally secured Liberty and Independence to the United States." This was a plain Doric column, about 60 feet high, built of brick, covered with stucco, with foundation and mouldings of stone. The following spring it was surmounted by a "large eagle of wood, gilt, supporting the American arms." The column was enclosed "by a fence of rails, in front of which were benches for the accommodation of those who ascend the hill." A wooden effigy of the eagle is now over the President's chair in the Senate chamber.

Aug. 10, 1811, the town of Boston sold to Samuel Spear and John Hancock the land on which the monument stood, being 6 rods square originally reserved in 1634–35. The hill was dug away and the column taken down and destroyed, but the four slate tablets in its base were preserved in the State House, and are now in the stone reproduction which was erected by the Bunker Hill Monument Association in 1898. The new monument was formally presented to the Commonwealth June 17, 1899. Its dimensions are exactly the same as those of the original, and the eagle is an exact copy of the original drawings for the wooden eagle upon the Bulfinch monument.[1]

The Beacon

The inscription upon the bronze tablet in the base was prepared by Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard College.

IN 1634 THE GENERAL COURT CAUSED
A BEACON
TO BE PLACED ON THE TOP OF THIS HILL
IN 1790 A BRICK AND STONE MONUMENT
DESIGNED BY CHARLES BULFINCH
REPLACED THE BEACON
BUT WAS REMOVED IN 1811
WHEN THE HILL WAS CUT DOWN

IT IS NOW REPRODUCED IN STONE
BY THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION
1898.

[1] Report of Bunker Hill Monument Association, 1899.

THE STATE HOUSE

TABLET UPON THE EAST SIDE

TO COMMEMORATE
THAT TRAIN OF EVENTS
WHICH LED
TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
AND FINALLY SECURED
LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE
TO THE UNITED STATES
THIS COLUMN IS ERECTED
BY THE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION
OF THE CITIZENS
OF BOSTON
M D C C X C.

TABLET UPON THE SOUTH SIDE

STAMP ACT PASSED 1765, REPEALED 1766.
BOARD OF CUSTOMS ESTABLISHED 1767.
BRITISH TROOPS FIRED ON THE INHABITANTS OF BOSTON
MARCH 5. 1770.
TEA ACT PASSED 1773.
TEA DESTROYED IN BOSTON DECEM: 16.
PORT OF BOSTON SHUT AND GUARDED JUNE 1. 1774.
GENERAL CONGRESS AT PHILADELPHIA SEPT: 4.
PROVINCIAL CONGRESS AT CONCORD OCT: 11.
BATTLE OF LEXINGTON APRIL 19. 1775.
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL JUNE 17.
WASHINGTON TOOK COMMAND OF THE ARMY JULY 2.
BOSTON EVACUATED MARCH 17: 1776.
INDEPENDANCE DECLARED BY CONGRESS JULY 4. 1776.
HANCOCK PRESIDENT.

THE STATE HOUSE

TABLET UPON THE WEST SIDE

AMERICANS
WHILE FROM THIS EMINENCE
SCENES OF LUXURIANT FERTILITY
OF FLOURISHING COMMERCE
& THE ABODES OF SOCIAL HAPPINESS
MEET YOUR VIEW
FORGET NOT THOSE
WHO BY THEIR EXERTIONS
HAVE SECURED TO YOU
THESE BLESSINGS.

TABLET UPON THE NORTH SIDE

CAPTURE OF HESSIANS AT TRENTON DEC: 26. 1776.
CAPTURE OF HESSIANS AT BENNINGTON. AUG: 16. 1777.
CAPTURE OF BRITISH ARMY AT SARATOGA OCT: 17.
ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE FEB: 6. 1778.
CONFEDERATION OF UNITED STATES FORMED JULY 9.
CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS FORMED 1780.
BOWDOIN PRESIDENT OF CONVENTION.
CAPTURE OF BRITISH ARMY AT YORK OCT: 19. 1781.
PRELIMENARIES OF PEACE NOV: 30. 1782.
DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE SEPT: 10. 1783.
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FORMED SEPT: 17. 1787.
AND RATIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES 1787. TO. 1790.
NEW CONGRESS ASSEMBLED AT NEW YORK APRIL. 6. 1789.
WASHINGTON INAUGURATED PRESIDENT APRIL 30.
PUBLIC DEBTS FUNDED AUG: 4. 1790.

Doric Hall — Washington — Hancock — Andrew — Lincoln — War Relics

Entering the Bulfinch front from Beacon Street, the visitor first steps into Doric Hall, its architecture, as the name indicates, being of the Doric order Its columns have twenty flutings, and the style remains unchanged, thus preserving the time-honored proportions as designed by Charles Bulfinch. Here are marble statues of George Washington,[1] first President of the United States, by Sir Francis Chantrey (1826), given to the Commonwealth Nov. 26, 1827, by the Washington Monument Association, and of Governor John A. Andrew,[1] by Thomas Ball (1870), unveiled Feb. 14, 1871, the gift of private citizens as a memorial of the affectionate regard in which the people of the Commonwealth held her distinguished son.

Doric Hall

Washington

Andrew

Here also are two brass cannon,[2] consecrating the names of Maj. John Buttrick and Capt. Isaac Davis, "whose valour and example excited their fellow citizens to a successful resistance of a superior number of British troops," at Concord bridge, April 19, 1775; two brass cannon[2] captured in the war of 1812 (they were cast in 1780 by W. Kinman, the figure "4" and letters "U. E. I. C.," probably mean "4th Regiment, United East India Company"); a tablet in memory of Charles Bulfinch, architect; a tablet "to commemorate the preservation and renewal of the Massachusetts State House."

Cannon

Tablets

[1] See Appendix. [2] Chapter 71, Resolves of 1859.

THE STATE HOUSE

TABLETS

IN MEMORY OF
CHARLES BULFINCH OF BOSTON
THE FIRST NEW ENGLAND ARCHITECT
BORN 1763 DIED 1844
EDUCATED AT HARVARD COLLEGE
AND BY FOREIGN TRAVEL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF SELECTMEN
FROM 1797 TO 1818
A PERIOD OF GREAT IMPROVEMENTS
FROM 1818 TO 1830
THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
AT WASHINGTON

AMONG HIS IMPORTANT DESIGNS WERE
THE FIRST THEATRE IN BOSTON 1793
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE 1795
THE FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BOSTON 1803
FANEUIL HALL ENLARGED 1805
UNIVERSITY HALL AT HARVARD COLLEGE 1814
THE McLEAN ASYLUM AT SOMERVILLE
1792 AND 1817 AND THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL 1818

A GRAVE MODEST JUST AND CHEERFUL MAN
OF SIMPLE HABITS CLEAR INTELLIGENCE
HIGH PRINCIPLES AND GENTLE JUDGMENTS

. . . . . .

TO COMMEMORATE
THE PRESERVATION AND RENEWAL
OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE
DESIGNED BY CHARLES BULFINCH
BEGUN IN 1795
AND FINISHED IN 1798
IN 1896
AFTER THE COMPLETION OF LARGE ADDITIONS
A THOROUGH RECONSTRUCTION OF THE INTERIOR
OF THE ORIGINAL BUILDING
WAS UNDERTAKEN
TO PRESERVE FROM DECAY
AND FROM DESTRUCTION BY FIRE
A NOBLE PUBLIC WORK
THE INTERIORS OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER
THE SENATE CHAMBER
AND THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES
WERE KEPT UNCHANGED
THE RECONSTRUCTION WAS FINISHED
IN 1898

Stearns Tablet

A tablet to George Luther Stearns,[1] a merchant of Boston, commemorates the part he took in securing the enlistment of colored troops and the other valuable services he rendered to the United States and to this Commonwealth in the war of the rebellion.

TABLET

IN MEMORIAM
GEORGE LUTHER STEARNS
A MERCHANT OF BOSTON
WHO ILLUSTRATED IN HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER
THE NOBILITY AND GENEROSITY OF CITIZENSHIP
GIVING HIS LIFE AND FORTUNE
FOR THE OVERTHROW OF SLAVERY
AND THE PRESERVATION OF FREE INSTITUTIONS.

TO HIS UNRESTING DEVOTION AND UNFAILING HOPE
MASSACHUSETTS OWES
THE FIFTY FOURTH AND FIFTY FIFTH REGIMENTS
OF COLORED INFANTRY
AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
TEN THOUSAND TROOPS
AT A CRITICAL MOMENT IN THE GREAT WAR.

IN THE DARKEST HOURS OF THE REPUBLIC
HIS FAITH IN THE PEOPLE NEVER WAVERED.

OF HIM WHITTIER WROTE
"NO DUTY COULD OVERTASK HIM
NO NEED HIS WILL OUTRUN
OR EVER OUR LIPS COULD ASK HIM
HIS HANDS THE WORK HAD DONE."

"A MAN WHO ASKED NOT TO BE GREAT
BUT AS HE SERVED AND SAVED THE STATE."

BORN IN MEDFORD MASSACHUSETTS JANUARY 8, 1809
DIED APRIL 9, 1867.

[1] Placed in position in 1903. Chapter 72, Resolves of 1897.

Washington Tablets

Two memorial tablets of the Washington family were presented to the Commonwealth on Feb. 22, 1861, by Hon. Charles Sumner.[1] They are of bluish gray sandstone, and are exact fac-similes of the originals which mark the resting places of Lawrence and Robert Washington,[2] who were English ancestors of George Washington, our first President. The original stones are in the parish church of Brington, near Althorp, in Northamptonshire, England. Right Honorable Earl Spencer, the proprietor of Althorp, sought out the quarry from which, more than two centures ago, those tablets were taken, and caused the fac-similes to be made, which he presented to Mr. Sumner. The largest tablet[3] is in memory of Lawrence Washington. Above the inscription, carved in the stone, are the arms of the Washingtons, with the arms of the Butlers impaled. The other stone[4] is of Robert Washington and his wife Elizabeth. The inscription is on a small brass plate, set in the stone. On a separate brass beneath the inscription are the arms of the Washingtons without any addition but a crescent, the mark of cadency that denotes the second son. Arms: Argent, two bars gules; in chief three mullets of the second.

Washington Tablets

[1] House Document No. 199, March, 1861; Chapter 77, Resolves of 1861.

[2] Lawrence was grandfather and Robert great uncle of John Washington, the English emigrant to Virginia, who was great grandfather of George Washington.

[3] Length 5 ft. 9 in; breadth 2 ft. 6 in.

[4] Length 3 ft. 6 in; breadth 2 ft. 6 in.

Washington Tablets

The tablets were placed upon the marble floor in Doric Hall, within the railing in front of the Washington statue,[1] and remained there until the reconstruction of the Bulfinch front. The statue formerly stood in an alcove, or "statue-building," a short distance north of its present position.

(Inscriptions)

HERE LIETH THE BODI OF LAVRENCE
WASHINGTON SONNE & HEIRE OF
ROBERT WASHINGTON OF SOVLGRAE
IN THE COUNTIE OF NORTHAMTON
ESQUIER WHO MARRIED MARGARET
THE ELDEST DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM
BUTLER OF TEES IN THE COUNTIE
OF SUSSEXE ESQUIER, WHO HAD ISSU
BY HER 8 SONNS AND 9 DAUGHTERS
WHICH LAVRENCE DECESSED THE 13
OF DECEMBER A. DNI 1616.

THOU THAT BY CHANCE OR CHOYCE
OF THIS HAST SIGHT
KNOW LIFE TO DEATH RESIGNES
AS DAYE TO NIGHT;
BUT AS THE SUNNS RETORNE
REVIVES THE DAY
SO CHRIST SHALL US
THOUGH TURNDE TO DUST & CLAY.

. . . . . .

HERE LIES INTERRED YE BODIES OF ELIZAB. WASHINGTON
WIDDOWE WHO CHANGED THIS LIFE FOR IMORTALLITIE
YE 19TH OF MARCH 1622. AS ALSO YE BODY OF ROBERT
WASHINGTON GENT. HER LATE HUSBAND SECOND
SONNE OF ROBERT WASHINGTON OF SOLGRAVE IN YE
COUNTY OF NORTH. ESQE. WHO DEPTED THIS LIFE YE
10TH OF MARCH 1622. AFTER THEY LIVED LOVINGLY TOGETHER
MANY YEARES IN THIS PARRISH.

[1] House Document No. 199, March, 1861; Chapter 77, Resolves of 1861.

John Hancock

A bronze memorial to John Hancock,[1] the first governor of Massachusetts under the constitution, was presented to the State by the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolution, on Oct. 19, 1915, the anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown.[2] It consists of a bust, — reproduced by the consent of Congress[3] from the statue of Hancock in the Senate wing of the Capitol at Washington, — together with a tablet. The location chosen is the west wall of Doric Hall, opposite the Lincoln memorial.

Hancock

TABLET

JOHN HANCOCK
1737–1793
A PATRIOT OF THE REVOLUTION
PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS 1774
PRESIDENT OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 1775–77
FIRST SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH
UNDER THE CONSTITUTION 1780–1785
AND AGAIN GOVERNOR 1787–1793
PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION
WHICH ADOPTED THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

PRESENTED TO THE COMMONWEALTH
BY THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF
THE REVOLUTION
1915

At the dedication, Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham offered prayer and the memorial was unveiled by

[1] See Appendix.
[2] Accepted by Chapter 7, Resolves of 1913.
[3] House Concurrent Resolution No. 58, Aug. 20, 1912, 62d Congress, 2d Session.

Miss Elizabeth Lowell Hancock Cole, a lineal descendant of Ebenezer Hancock, brother of Governor Hancock. It was presented by Edmund H. Talbot, President of the Society, and accepted by His Excellency David I. Walsh, Governor, in behalf of the Commonwealth, as a memorial to "one who did so much for liberty," and "who cast aside personal considerations for the purpose of giving expression to the wishes of the people by the establishment of a free government."

Hancock

Lincoln and the Gettysburg Address

The bronze memorial on the east wall of Doric Hall presents a bust of Abraham Lincoln,[1] President of the United States, and a tablet containing the oration which he delivered at the dedication of the National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1863. The bust is a replica of one modelled from life in 1860 by Leonard W. Volk. The memorial is a gift of the Department of Massachusetts, Woman's Relief Corps.[2] It was unveiled March 28, 1912, by Mrs. Fannie E. Wheeler, chairman of the patriotic aides, who raised the money, presented by Mrs. Nellie F. Libby, Department President, and accepted by His Excellency Eugene N. Foss, Governor.

Lincoln

[1] See Appendix.
[2] Chapter 89, Resolves of 1911.

TABLET

FOURSCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO
OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH ON THIS CONTINENT A
NEW NATION
CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY
AND DEDICATED TO THE PROPOSITION THAT ALL MEN ARE
CREATED EQUAL.
NOW WE ARE ENGAGED IN A GREAT CIVIL WAR
TESTING WHETHER THAT NATION OR ANY
NATION SO CONCEIVED AND SO DEDICATED CAN LONG ENDURE.
WE ARE MET ON A GREAT BATTLE FIELD OF THAT WAR.
WE HAVE COME TO DEDICATE A PORTION OF THAT FIELD
AS A FINAL RESTING PLACE FOR THOSE WHO HERE GAVE
THEIR LIVES THAT THAT NATION MIGHT LIVE.
IT IS ALTOGETHER FITTING AND PROPER THAT WE SHOULD
DO THIS. BUT IN A LARGER SENSE
WE CANNOT DEDICATE — WE CANNOT CONSECRATE — WE
CANNOT HALLOW THIS GROUND.
THE BRAVE MEN LIVING AND DEAD WHO STRUGGLED HERE
HAVE CONSECRATED IT FAR ABOVE OUR POOR POWER
TO ADD OR DETRACT.
THE WORLD WILL LITTLE NOTE NOR LONG REMEMBER WHAT
WE SAY HERE
BUT IT CAN NEVER FORGET WHAT THEY DID HERE.
IT IS FOR US THE LIVING RATHER TO BE DEDICATED HERE
TO THE UNFINISHED WORK WHICH THEY WHO FOUGHT
HERE HAVE THUS FAR SO NOBLY ADVANCED.
IT IS RATHER FOR US TO BE HERE DEDICATED TO THE
GREAT TASK REMAINING BEFORE US
THAT FROM THESE HONORED DEAD WE TAKE INCREASED
DEVOTION TO THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY GAVE
THE LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION
THAT WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE DEAD SHALL
NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN
THAT THIS NATION UNDER GOD SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH
OF FREEDOM AND THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE
BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE SHALL NOT
PERISH FROM THE EARTH.

PORTRAITS OF TEN GOVERNORS HAVE BEEN ARRANGED UPON THE WALL.

Elected under the Constitution.

NAME.[1]	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
George S. Boutwell, . .	1851, 52	Frederick P. Vinton, . .	Copy of painting by Mr. Vinton, in Groton Public Library, and from life. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves of 1899.
Nathaniel P. Banks, .	1858–60	Daniel J. Strain, . .	From photographs. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
John A. Andrew, . .	1861–65	Darius Cobb, . . .	From photograph. Presented by John F. Andrew of Boston, in 1895.
Alexander H. Bullock, .	1866–68	Horace R. Burdick, . .	Painted in 1893, from portrait by Frederick P. Vinton. Presented by A. G. Bullock and Mrs. Elvira Hazard Bullock of Worcester, in 1895.

[1] See Appendix.

NOTE: Where a dash (—) is used, the years are inclusive.

Elected under the Constitution — Concluded.

NAME.[1]	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
William Claflin,	1869–71	J. Harvey Young,	From life. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
William B. Washburn,[2]	1872–74	Frank W. Benson,	From a photograph furnished by the Washburn family. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
William Gaston,	1875	Frederick P. Vinton,	Copy of original painted by Mr. Vinton, now in possession of William A. Gaston. Presented by Mrs. William Gaston of Boston, Dec. 18, 1895.
John D. Long,	1880–82	Edgar Parker,	From life. Presented by friends in 1882.
Benjamin F. Butler,	1883	Walter Gilman Page,	From a photograph furnished by Mrs. Adelbert Ames of Lowell. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Oliver Ames,	1887–89	Charles A. Whipple,	Painted in 1900, from photographs furnished by Mrs. Oliver Ames of Boston. Presented by Mrs. Ames in July, 1900.

[1] See Appendix. [2] Resigned May 1, 1874. Chosen U. S. Senator April 17, 1874.
NOTE: Where a dash (—) is used, the years are inclusive.

Spanish American War Flags

The ceiling of the passageway in the rear of Doric Hall contains a skylight with "Liberty" in the centre, surrounded by the names of the republics of Hellas, Helvetia, Florence, Venice, Genoa, Iceland, Holland, Andorra, San Marino and Rome. At one side is the seal of "Mattachusets Bay in Nova Anglia;" at the other that of "Plimouth Nov Anglia."

Spanish American War Flags

A large bronze case contained the flags of the volunteer regiments and Naval Brigade of Massachusetts in the Spanish American war, returned to the custody of the Commonwealth through His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Governor, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1899. They were placed in position July 31, 1901, remaining there until transferred to Memorial Hall, Jan. 25, 1921,[1] and cannot be removed from the State House without permission of the General Court.[2] The flags[3] are twenty-one in number, as follows: First Regiment Heavy Artillery, one United States and one State flag; Second, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Regiments Infantry, one United States and one State flag each; Eighth Regiment Infantry, three United States and two State flags, and one United States Regimental color; Naval Brigade, one flag each from the U. S. S. "Prairie," "Catskill," "Lehigh," "Inca" and "Governor Russell."

[1] Chapter 513, Acts of 1920. [2] Chapter 22, Resolves of 1899.
[3] State flags, white; U. S. Regimental, blue. All flags are silk except the Naval, which are bunting.

Note. — Statue of Maj. Gen. William Francis Bartlett, see pages 84 and 85.

Senate Staircase Hall

Directly to the north is the Senate Staircase Hall of Pavonazzo marble. As one looks through the alcoves toward Memorial Hall the effect is very beautiful. The stairs at the right lead to the Senate and those opposite to the executive department. The balcony, formed by the third floor corridors, is surmounted by twelve Ionic columns, which are said to be among the finest in the world. The windows in the south wall are emblematic of manufactures, commerce, education, fisheries and agriculture.[1] Carved in the marble at the head of the stairs is the seal of the Colony of Massachusetts, 1628–84, also the present official coat-of-arms.

Senate Staircase Hall

The paintings upon the north wall, entitled "James Otis making his famous argument against the Writs of Assistance[2] in the old Town House in Boston, in February, 1761," "The Boston Tea Party" and "Paul Revere's Ride," are by Robert Reid.

Historical Paintings Reid

Writs of Assistance

Otis is represented at the moment when he was saying: "I will to my dying day oppose, with all the powers and faculties God has given me, all such instruments of slavery on the one hand and villainy on the other as

[1] Chapter 52, Resolves of 1900.

[2] The Writs of Assistance were general search-warrants, which allowed the king's officers to enter warehouses or dwellings to search for and seize foreign merchandise, on which a duty had not been paid. These writs were first petitioned for in Massachusetts. Their legality was questioned and the matter was brought before a court held in the old Town House, as described.

this Writ of Assistance is." The room is flooded with the flickering light from the great open fire, while through the windows, against which the snow has drifted, comes the cold blue light of the late afternoon of that winter's day.

Historical Paintings Reid

John Adams, in a letter to William Tudor, written fifty-six years after the event, gives his recollection of the scene in part as follows: "The scene is the Council Chamber in the old Town House in Boston. The date is in the month of February, 1761. That council chamber was as respectable an apartment as the House of Commons or the House of Lords in Great Britain, in proportion, or that in the State House in Philadelphia, in which the Declaration of Independence was signed, in 1776. In this chamber, round a great fire, were seated five judges, with Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson at their head, as Chief Justice, all arrayed in their new, fresh, rich robes of scarlet English broadcloth; in their large cambric bands and immense judicial wigs. In a corner of the room must be placed as a spectator and an auditor, wit, sense, imagination, genius, pathos, reason, prudence, eloquence, learning and immense reading, hanging by the shoulders on two crutches, covered with a great cloth coat, in the person of Mr. Pratt, who had been solicited on both sides, but would engage on neither, being, as Chief Justice of New York, about to leave Boston forever."

In the same letter, Mr. Adams, characterizing the arguments of counsel, says: "But Otis was a flame of

fire! With a promptitude of classical allusions, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities, a prophetic glance of his eye into futurity, and a torrent of impetuous eloquence, he hurried away everything before him. American independence was then and there born; the seeds of patriots and heroes were then and there sown, to defend the vigorous youth, the *non sine Diis animosus infans.* Every man of a crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take arms against writs of assistance. Then and there was the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. Then and there the child Independence was born. In fifteen years, namely, in 1776, he grew up to manhood, and declared himself free."

Historical Paintings Reid

The Boston Tea Party

A colonial tax of three pence on a pound of tea had been levied by Parliament, which the colonists refused to pay. Several vessels were anchored in Boston harbor waiting for their cargoes to be unloaded. Meeting after meeting had been held by the colonists to discuss the condition of affairs, until finally, in the early evening of December 16, 1773, Samuel Adams, addressing an assembly in the Old South Church, said, — "We can do no more to save the country," and almost instantly a shout was heard, a war-whoop sounded and forty or fifty men, disguised as Indians, hurried to Griffin's wharf, boarded the ships and emptied the tea

into Boston harbor. Mr. Reid's painting represents these "Indians" on a ship in the stream, throwing the tea overboard. In the background are warehouses on the Boston shore.

Paul Revere's Ride

In 1774 General Gage relieved Thomas Hutchinson as governor of the Province and troops were sent here to enforce certain laws which had been enacted by Parliament, but the people moved steadily on their course and made preparation for the struggle which they knew must come. A large quantity of stores had been deposited at Concord, and in April, 1775, it was rumored that General Gage was determined to destroy them. On the 18th the British troops embarked from Boston. The following quotation is from Longfellow's poem: —

Historical Paintings Reid

* * * "If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower as a signal light,—
One, if by land, and two, if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country-folk to be up and to arm."

Paul Revere rowed to the Charlestown shore, and

* * * "watched with eager search
The belfry tower of the Old North Church *
* * * * * * * * * *
And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height
A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,
But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight
A second lamp in the belfry burns!"

Then he started on his famous midnight ride to Lexington and Concord. The artist represents him dashing through a village street, rousing "the country-folk to be up and to arm."

While Mr. Reid's first painting is notable for its fire-light effect, the group on the deck of the ship, in "The Boston Tea Party," is illuminated by the light from a lantern in the hold, and again in "Paul Revere's Ride" one can see the face of Revere, as well as the figures of the yeoman and his wife, lighted by the rays from an invisible fireplace.

Historical Paintings Reid

This series of paintings is completed by two small panels, the one at the left showing a medallion of John Hancock, while on the other is a portrait of Samuel Adams. Forming the background are four flags which were used by the Massachusetts colonists before the stars and stripes were adopted. In the left panel is the "Bunker Hill" flag (blue, union white, with the cross of St. George and pine tree), and a "Rattle-snake" flag (rattle-snake in corner, motto "Don't tread on me,"—drawn from a flag now in existence in Philadelphia and used at the Battle of Bunker Hill); in the right panel a white flag with pine tree in the corner and motto "An appeal to God," also a red flag, blue union, with crosses of St. Andrew and St. George. The latter represents the flag familiarly known to the colonists as

NOTE. The painting of James Otis arguing against the Writs of Assistance was opened for public inspection January 1, 1902; The Boston Tea Party and Paul Revere's Ride on December 5, 1904.

the "Union" flag (Union Ensign established in 1707). A three-cornered hat, battle axe, palm leaves, etc., are also visible.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Greely Stevenson

The bronze memorial to Brig. Gen. Thomas Greely Stevenson[1] by Bela L. Pratt, in the Senate Staircase Hall, was the gift of the Stevenson Memorial Association and other friends. It presents a figure of the General in high relief, the orderly and horse in very low relief, and might be entitled "The Commander on the picket line." General Stevenson has dismounted, advanced on foot and stands holding his field glasses. It was unveiled Dec. 7, 1905, by Thomas G. Stevenson, the General's nephew, presented by Gen. Francis A. Osborn and accepted by Hon. William M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth,[2] after which General Osborn delivered an address. Rev. Edward A. Horton was chaplain of the day.

Stevenson

(Inscription)

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS GREELY STEVENSON
BORN AT BOSTON FEBRUARY THIRD 1836
FIRST COLONEL OF THE 24TH REGIMENT
MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY 1861
KILLED IN ACTION COMMANDING THE 1ST DIVISION
9TH ARMY CORPS
AT SPOTTSYLVANIA VIRGINIA MAY TENTH 1864

The survivors of the New England Guards, the Fourth Battalion of Infantry, the 24th and 44th Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers, formed the Stevenson Memorial Association.

[1] See Appendix.

[2] Chapter 20, Resolves of 1905.

Rear Admiral John Ancrum Winslow

The bronze bas-relief of Rear Admiral John Ancrum Winslow[1] was modelled by William Couper. It was unveiled May 8, 1909, by Miss Catherine Ricketson, presented by Councillor Seward W. Jones and accepted by His Excellency Eben S. Draper, Governor.[2] Prayer was offered by Rev. Arthur W. Stone, U. S. N. The oration was given by Hon. John W. Weeks, M. C., in the House of Representatives, and among the guests was the Admiral's son, Captain Herbert Winslow, U. S. N.

Winslow

The crowning success of Admiral Winslow's career was his command of the U. S. S. "Kearsarge" and his victory over the Confederate cruiser "Alabama" off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864. He received a vote of thanks from Congress, being one of nineteen officers, in our naval service, during the history of the government, who have had that distinction. In accepting the memorial, Governor Draper used this delightful phrase, — "It will serve always as an inspiration to the youth of Massachusetts and the country. When they see this splendid figure, they will be inspired with a desire to be what he was, — a Christian gentleman, a brave officer and a devoted patriot." Congressman Weeks closed his oration by saying, — "While Massachusetts is taking this action to commemorate in bronze Winslow's great victory, it does so because he was a resident of this State and brought signal honor to it. He, how-

[1] See Appendix. [2] Chapter 63, Resolves of 1908.

ever, performed this service as a sailor of the United States and the action which we are taking to-day is of National as well as State importance. It will furnish an example for all time to Massachusetts' sons, who are employed in a nautical profession, to go forth and do likewise if the opportunity offers. His name will last as long as the government continues, for it is not likely that there will ever be a single ship contest which will bring greater renown to the victorious commander than has deservedly come to him. . . . Admiral Winslow had one great opportunity. Forty-five years later, Massachusetts, in erecting this memorial, records its deliberate judgment that he was equal to the occasion. It made him the Commonwealth's most renowned sailor and rendered his name famous for all time."

Winslow

(Inscription)

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN ANCRUM WINSLOW
BORN NOV. 19, 1811 — DIED SEPT. 29, 1873
EVER VICTORIOUS FOR THE NATION, HE ADDED IN BATTLE
FOR THE UNION AS COMMANDER OF THE KEARSARGE
PECULIAR LUSTRE TO THE ANCIENT SERVICE OF
MASSACHUSETTS ON THE SEA

Memorial to the Army Nurses of the Civil War

The bronze memorial to the Army Nurses of the Civil War, Bela L. Pratt, sculptor, was given by the Army Nurses Memorial Association of the Massachusetts Department, Daughters of Veterans, on Feb. 12,

1914. The beautiful statuary group represents a nurse ministering to a wounded soldier. It is an eloquent tribute to the self-sacrifice, nobility and patriotism of the women whose work throughout the war was "typified in love and expressed in sacrifice."

Army Nurses' Memorial

The surviving Massachusetts army nurses were guests of honor, and delegations were present from the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and Daughters of Veterans, together with members of the Legislature and other public officials. The exercises were carried out under the direction of Thomas F. Pedrick, Sergeant-at-Arms. After an overture by the orchestra, and the invocation by Ellen M. Goodman, Department Chaplain, the memorial was transferred to the Massachusetts Department, Daughters of Veterans, by Etta Tayne Hazen, President of the Army Nurses' Memorial Association. It was presented to the Commonwealth by Agnes I. McCoy, Department President, and was unveiled by Dorothy Standish Lewis, granddaughter of an army nurse, Mrs. Ellen S. Tolman. A bugle proclamation by J. Payson Bradley, Past Department Commander, preceded the introduction of His Excellency David I. Walsh, Governor, who accepted the gift "in the name of all the people of Massachusetts."[1]

Addresses on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic were made by Thomas J. Ames, Department

[1] Chapter 21, Resolves of 1911.

Army Nurses' Memorial

Commander, and John E. Gilman, Past Commander in Chief. Rev. Edward A. Horton, Chaplain of the Senate, offered the dedication prayer, and Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., ex-Governor, delivered the oration. The program closed with the singing of "America" by the entire audience.

(Inscription)

TO THE ARMY NURSES
FROM 1861 TO 1865
ANGELS OF MERCY AND LIFE
AMID SCENES OF CONFLICT AND DEATH
A TRIBUTE OF HONOR AND GRATITUDE
FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT
DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS
1914

Lieutenant Norman Prince

Prince

A memorial tablet in honor of Lieutenant Norman Prince,[1] was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Prince, Oct. 15, 1921. It is located at the first landing of the east stairway, in the Senate Staircase Hall.

The tablet was unveiled by the young man's mother, — in the presence of His Excellency Channing H. Cox, Governor, and the immediate family, — on the fifth anniversary of his death. Oval in shape, the bronze has a portrait bas-relief of Lieutenant Prince, within a frame of travatine marble, resting against the white marble wall. The sculptor was John F. Paramino.

[1] See Appendix.

In presenting the tablet, Mr. Prince said: — "I beg to present to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts this bas-relief of Lieutenant Norman Prince, founder of the Lafayette Escadrille, and one of the first of the sons of Massachusetts to enter the French army and to show his devotion to the cause for which his country was afterwards to give battle. In offering up his life for that cause, he proved that he was inspired by those noble ideals for which the old Commonwealth has always animated her children", and in responding, Governor Cox used these words: — "It is fitting that the record of a young life of high aspiration, of fine achievement, and finally of supreme self sacrifice on a world's battlefield, should be permanently preserved here in this building with our other treasures which recall devoted service to humanity. The life of Norman Prince, well lived, his death nobly met, recorded on this tablet, will be an inspiration to all who pause and contemplate."

Prince

There are two significant emblems on the bas-relief, — the butterfly, which was the emblem of the Lafayette Escadrille when founded, and the American Indian's head, which was substituted for the butterfly, upon America entering the war.

(Inscription)

TO COMMEMORATE THE SERVICES OF
LIEUTENANT NORMAN PRINCE
FOUNDER OF THE LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE
A PIONEER IN THE WORLD WAR
FRENCH ARMY 1914
WHO GAVE HIS LIFE IN HUMANITY'S CAUSE 1916.

Henry Bradford Endicott

On the west marble staircase, there is a bronze tablet to Henry Bradford Endicott,[1] — unveiled on Dec. 15, 1921, by his granddaughter, Martha Endicott. In behalf of the Commonwealth, His Excellency Channing H. Cox, Governor, accepted the memorial which was authorized by law[2] and made possible by friends and co-workers. The Governor's tribute contained these sentences: —

Endicott

"When America entered the World War, it became necessary to mobilize the civilian forces of the country, no less than the military and naval forces. One of the brightest pages in the future history of Massachusetts will tell of the heroism and devotion of thousands of her sons who took arms during the World conflict. Another bright page will record that during that conflict her whole people at home were exalted, that they found comfort and satisfaction in toil and sacrifice that the army and navy might be supported, and that America's cause might triumph. There were leaders in the field. There were leaders at home. In our ceremony this morning, we recall with deepest gratitude the service of a great leader of our home army. Stirred by intense patriotism, he gave himself generously to necessary public work. The people of the Commonwealth will cherish the memory of the executive of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, in the trying days from 1917 to 1919."

[1] See Appendix.

[2] Chapter 629, Acts of 1920.

Additional words of appreciation were expressed by Mrs. Pauline Revere Thayer, chairman of the Women's division, and by James J. Phelan, executive manager, who also read a letter from the chairman of the committee on Public Safety, James J. Storrow. In the group attending were Lieutenant Governor Alvan T. Fuller, Major General Clarence R. Edwards, Mrs. Endicott and her son, Wendell Endicott.

Endicott

The memorial consists of a bronze tablet, in the upper part of which is a bas-relief portrait of Mr. Endicott; the inscription is in the center, with the Roman fasces each side. The tablet is finished with a frame of oak leaves, signifying strength and victory, which blend into an ornamentation of laurel, — peace, — at the lower center, enclosing a representation of the State coat-of-arms. The sculptor was Henry H. Kitson.

(Inscription)

HENRY BRADFORD ENDICOTT
HUMANITARIAN LOYAL CITIZEN
PATRIOT
STATE AND FEDERAL
FOOD ADMINISTRATOR
EXECUTIVE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY
FEBRUARY 10 1917 — NOVEMBER 21 1918
IN A TIME OF GREAT NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND
CIVIL STRESS A LEADER OF THE HOME ARMY
HE PLACED HIS EMINENT ABILITIES HIS ENER-
GIES HIS LIFE AT THE SERVICE OF THE STATE
AND NATION INSPIRING HIS FELLOW MEN TO
SUPREME EFFORT IN BEHALF OF COUNTRY
OF PRINCIPLE OF RIGHT. IN GRATEFUL AND LOVING
TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY THIS TABLET IS DEDICATED
BY THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH
BORN SEPTEMBER 11 1857 DIED FEBRUARY 12 1920

War Records — Schouler

The Adjutant General is custodian of militia records, — of the last three years of the Revolution; Shay's Rebellion (photostatic copies); those who responded to the Governor's call to repel a threatened invasion, War of 1812; partial records of the 1st Regiment, Mexican war; records of the Civil, Spanish American and World wars, and Philippine Insurrection.

War Records

Schouler

Orders of the Governor and Council on military matters, 1780–1840; general orders from 1795; special orders from 1846; militia commissions from 1780; detachment rolls of enlisted men, 1807–1840 (including Maine to 1820); camp duty and inspection rolls, 1840–1873; muster-in rolls from 1873; photograph of letter from the Governor's Secretary, dismissing John Hancock from the command of the Independent Cadets in 1774; a cavalry trumpet of Co. B, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, 1861; a guidon of the California Battalion, 2d Massachusetts Volunteers; a hundred pound parrot shell from Brev. Brig. Gen. Napoleon B. McLaughlen, March, 1865; a Confederate guidon taken at the battle of Chancellorsville by William H. Ward, 11th Volunteer Infantry. A portrait of William Schouler,[1] Adjutant General 1860–66, by Thomas C. Corner, given by James Schouler Aug. 5, 1899; twenty photographs of The Adjutants General 1780 to date, except Brig. Gens. Ebenezer Bridges and Israel Keith; over seven hundred photographs of Massachusetts organizations in the World war.

[1] See Appendix.

Memorial Hall

Memorial Hall

Nearly in the centre of the building is Memorial Hall. Sixteen pillars of Siena marble support the circular gallery. The dome is surrounded by a heavy bronze cornice environed by the eagles of the Republic, and above them, in cathedral glass, is the coat-of-arms of the Commonwealth, encircled, within laurel wreaths, by those of the other twelve original states. To distinguish them, begin with the one directly south of the Massachusetts coat-of-arms, and read to the right: — Rhode Island, New Jersey, Connecticut, South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina, New York, New Hampshire, Maryland, Georgia, Pennsylvania.

Civil War Flags

Within four niches are the battle flags carried by Massachusetts volunteers during the war of the rebellion. By General Order No. 94 of the War Department, issued May 15, 1865, the volunteer regiments and batteries, when mustered out and discharged, deposited their colors with Brevet Col. Francis N. Clarke, U. S. A., chief mustering officer. Forefathers' Day, Dec. 22, 1865, the two hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, was selected for the return of the colors to the State, and Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch was chosen commanding general. His headquarters were established on Boston Common, and before the procession started, these colors

were turned over to him by Colonel Clarke. The flags of those regiments and companies, which had filled their allotted term of service prior to May 15, were taken from the State House and delivered to the several commands for use during the exercises.

Civil War Flags

As the regiments and batteries arrived at the State House, the color bearers left the ranks and arranged themselves upon the steps, while the remainder filed to the grounds at either side. Governor Andrew, attended by his staff and invited guests, came down the steps to the place designated for the closing ceremonies. Prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D., then General Couch delivered the colors to the governor, who accepted them in behalf of the people and the government, after which they were placed in Doric Hall.

Extract from Gov. Andrew's speech on receiving the battle flags: —

These banners are returned to the government of the Commonwealth through welcome hands. Borne one by one out of this capitol during more than four years of civil war, as the symbols of the Nation and the Commonwealth under which the battalions of Massachusetts departed to the fields, they come back again, borne hither by surviving representatives of the same heroic regiments and companies to which they were intrusted. . . .

Proud memories of many fields; sweet memories alike of valor and friendship; sad memories of fraternal strife; tender memories of our fallen brothers and sons, whose dying eyes looked last upon their flaming folds; grand memories of heroic virtues sublime by grief; exultant memories of the great and final victories of our country, our Union and the righteous cause; thankful memories of a deliverance wrought out for human nature itself, unexampled by any former achievement of arms; immortal memories with immortal honors blended,—twine around these splintered staves, weave themselves along the warp and woof of these familiar flags, war-worn, begrimed, and baptized with blood.

Civil War Flags

On Dec. 22, 1894, six flags were returned to the State, with public ceremonies. Five of these were recaptured flags forwarded by the War Department, at the governor's request, in accordance with Public Resolution No. 44, approved Aug. 27, 1894.

A few other flags have been received from various sources, until now there are 307 Civil war flags in Memorial Hall, divided as follows: —

Infantry flags and shattered staves (4),	220
Heavy Artillery,	15
Cavalry,	19
Light Artillery,	44
Fourth Brigade Cavalry,	1
McLaughlen's Brigade,	1
Unknown,	4
Flag presented to Massachusetts by State of Maryland,	1
2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps,	1
Fragment of Fort Sumter flag,	1
	307

The colors were at first draped around the pillars in Doric Hall, but on April 12, 1866, were ordered placed in the niches on the north side of the hall and in the sides of the recess occupied by the Washington statue. In 1895 they were stored in a fireproof room, where they remained until placed in Memorial Hall, April 2, 1900.

Mr. Charles O. Eaton, of Boston, made all the colors that were issued by the State to Massachusetts troops in the war of the rebellion, as well as the Spanish American war, and had the care of them until his death, Oct. 16, 1903.

Civil War Flags

The following list gives the number of colors in Memorial Hall, Jan. 1, 1924, prepared chiefly from a record compiled by the late Captain John G. B. Adams, Sergeant-at-Arms. Flags known to have been returned since Dec. 22, 1865, are mentioned in footnotes. All are silk unless otherwise specified. The flags are permanently arranged, and under a resolve of April 12, 1866, cannot be removed from the State House, without permission of the Legislature. [1]

If a story of the battle flags of the Civil war could be written, it would be of great historic value, because so many memories are entwined around them, but no attempt has been made to do so in this guide book, as space would not permit, and yet, if publishing this list will aid in promoting the return of any other flags of Massachusetts regiments which may be in the possession of individuals or associations, it will be sincerely gratifying.

[1] Journal of the House of Representatives, Jan. 18, 1866; Chapter 38, Resolves of 1866.

NOTE: For the Spanish-American war flags, refer to page 48.

Civil War Flags

Infantry	United States	State	Miscellaneous
1st Regiment,	3	2 white.	– – –
2nd "	1[1]	1 "	2 shattered staves.[1]
		1 blue.[1]	1 guidon. (See page 62.)
3rd "	1	1 white.	– – –
4th "	1	1 "	– – –
5th "	1	1 "	– – –
6th "	4[2]	1 "	1 U. S. Regimental (blue).
7th "	1	1 "[3]	– – –
8th "	4[4]	1 "	– – –
9th "	3	2[5]	1 green embroidered.[5]
			2 green.
10th "	2[6]	1 blue.[6]	– – –
		1 white.[6]	
11th "	1	3 white.	1 U. S. Regimental (blue).

[1] The U. S. flag was presented by ladies of Boston, June 26, 1861. The two shattered staves belong to this flag; one is the original; the other was presented by Fanny Olive Mudge, sister of Lieut. Col. Charles Redington Mudge, who was killed while in command of the 2nd Massachusetts at the battle of Gettysburg. The staff to which the flag is now attached was the gift of Marie Louise Mudge, sister of Lieut. Col. Mudge, and of Feroline Pierce Fox, sister of Capt. Thomas Bayley Fox, Jr., who died of wounds received in the same battle. The blue State flag is known as the "Choate flag."

[2] Three U. S. flags were received from the Sixth Regiment Association, by vote of April 19, 1900, and placed in Memorial Hall April 10, 1901. One U. S. flag was the gift of citizens of Baltimore, Md.

[3] The State flag was returned to the Commonwealth Oct. 30, 1894; placed in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms Dec. 22, 1894.

[4] Three U. S. flags were received Jan. 12, 1900, from Benjamin F. Peach, late colonel Eighth Regiment, M. V. M.; deposited in Memorial Hall Feb. 5, 1900. One was presented to the regiment by the sons of Massachusetts residing in New York; one on June 20, 1861, by the lady friends of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; one by the loyal citizens of Baltimore, Maryland.

[5] One State flag is white; the other white front, reverse green. One green flag was presented by the Irish citizens of Boston; the other by friends of the regiment. The embroidered flag by the officers of the 63d, 69th and 88th N. Y. Vols., Irish Brigade.

[6] One of the U. S. flags and the blue State flag were presented by ladies of Springfield, July 15, 1861. The other U. S. flag and the white State flag were returned to Governor Eben S. Draper from the Northampton Public Library on April 22, 1909. The Blue State flag is not on the original staff; a limb from a tree serves in its stead.

Civil War Flags

Infantry.	United States.	State.	Miscellaneous.
12th Regiment,	2	2 white.	1 State "Webster" (white).[1]
13th "	1	2 "	1 shattered staff
14th "	1	1 "	– – –
15th "	2[2]	1 "	– – –
16th "	2	2 "	1 shattered staff.
17th "	3	3 "	– – –
18th "	2	2 " [3]	– – –
19th "	5[4]	3 " [4]	– – –
20th "	3	2 " [5]	– – –
21st "	3	2 "	– – –
22d "	3[6]	1 "	– – –
23d "	2	2 " [7]	– – –

[1] The "Webster" flag was presented by ladies of Boston, July 18, 1861. It was received by vote of the Twelfth Regiment Association passed Jan. 20, 1898; placed in Memorial Hall, Feb. 28, 1900.

[2] One U. S. flag was returned by the U. S. Government (see page 65; placed with the other flags Dec. 22, 1894. The other was presented by ladies of Worcester, Aug. 7, 1861.

[3] One State flag captured by the 27th Virginia Infantry at the second battle of Manassas, was returned to Gov. William L. Douglas April 13, 1905, by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society of Richmond, Va.; placed in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms the same day.

[4] One U. S. flag was returned by the U. S. Government (see page 65); placed with the other flags Dec. 22, 1894. A State flag, captured in Virginia in 1864 and rescued by Edward H. Bissell of Charlotte, N. C., was received at the State House in March, 1867. It was missing for many years, but was found among the effects of Col. Nehemiah Brown, late Assistant Adjutant General. His nephew, Ralph G. Brown of Marblehead, presented it to Governor Douglas April 18, 1905 On one side is the State coat-of-arms; on the reverse a pine tree, liberty cap and motto "God speed the right." Both flags were captured at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.

[5] One State flag was returned to Governor Alexander H. Bullock Sept. 12, 1866.

[6] One U. S. flag was presented by citizens of Boston, Oct. 8, 1861. The following day the regiment received another American flag from a committee of ladies in New York.

[7] One State flag was returned by the U. S. Government (see page 65); placed with the other flags Dec. 22, 1894.

Civil War Flags

Infantry	United States	State	Miscellaneous
24th Regiment,	2[1]	–	– – –
25th "	2	1 blue.[2]	– – –
26th "	2	2 white.	– – –
27th "	2	1 "	– – –
28th "	3	2 "	1 green.[3]
29th "	3	1 "	– – –
30th "	3[4]	1 "	– – –
31st "	3[5]	2 "	– – –
32d "	1	1 "	– – –
33d "	3	2 "	– – –
34th "	1[6]	1 "	1 U. S. Regimental (blue).
35th "	2	–	2 U. S. Regimental (blue).
36th "	2[7]	2 white.	– – –
37th "	3[8]	1 "	– – –
38th "	2	1 "	1 U. S. Regimental (blue). 2 markers (1 blue; 1 white).[9]
39th "	2	2 "	– – –
40th "	2	2 "	1 U. S. Regimental (blue).
41st "	1	1 "	Their original flags were lost at Galveston.

[1] The colors were received by Governor Alexander H. Bullock Jan. 27, 1866.

[2] The State flag was presented by several ladies of Worcester in March, 1864.

[3] The green flag was presented by the city of Boston in 1862.

[4] One U. S. flag was presented by Governor Andrew, in behalf of friends, at Boston, March 3, 1864.

[5] One U. S. flag was given by Mrs. Morewood while the regiment was being raised at Pittsfield.

[6] The U. S. flag was presented by ladies of Worcester in November, 1864.

[7] One U. S. flag was presented by ladies of Worcester, Sept. 2, 1862. It was returned to Governor Andrew in 1864, and the regiment received a new flag from the United States.

[8] One U. S. flag, presented to Col. Oliver Edwards by Mrs. Morewood, of Pittsfield, at Camp Briggs, Sept. 3, 1862. It was returned to Governor Channing H. Cox, Jan. 18. 1921, by Mrs. S. E. Matzke, of Warsaw, Illinois, and Hon. John E. Edwards, of Forsyth, Montana.

[9] One blue marker, white figures; one white marker, blue figures; a blue and white tassel, missing from one U. S. flag, — presented to Governor Channing H. Cox on April 29, 1922, by Mrs. W. A. Bunton and Mrs. H A. Chase, of Cambridge, daughters of Col. James Prentiss Richardson.

Civil War Flags

Infantry.	United States.	State.	Miscellaneous.		
42d Regiment,	1	1 white.	1 blue marker.[1]		
43d "	1	1 "	–	–	–
44th "	1	1 "	–	–	–
45th "	1	1 "	–	–	–
46th "	1	1 "	–	–	–
47th "	1	1 "	–	–	–
48th "	1	1 "	–	–	–
49th "	1	1 "	–	–	–
50th "	1	1 "	–	–	–
51st "	1[2]	1 "	–	–	–
52d "	1	1 "	–	–	–
53d "	1	1 "	–	–	–
54th "	1	2 " [3]	–	–	–
55th "	1	1 "	–	–	–
56th "	2	1 "	–	–	–
57th "	2[4]	1 "	–	–	–
58th "	2[5]	2 " [5]	–	–	–
59th "	2	2 "	–	–	–
60th "	1	1 "	–	–	–
61st "	1	1 "	–	–	–

[1] The marker flag was presented to Governor Eben S. Draper, Feb. 28, 1910, by George M. Fiske, for the 42nd Regiment Association; received by the Sergeant-at-Arms, April 15, 1910. It was captured at the battle of Galveston, Jan. 1, 1863. Gen. T. B. Howard sent it to Mr. Fiske on Oct. 6, 1901, through Dick Dowling Camp of Confederate Veterans, Galveston, for transmittal to the Association.

[2] The U. S. flag was presented by ladies of Worcester County, Nov. 24, 1862.

[3] One State flag, captured at Fort Wagner, S. C., was returned to Governor William Gaston, March 31, 1875, by Gen. R. S. Ripley.

[4] A recaptured U. S. flag was returned to Governor William L. Douglas by the Secretary of War, — joint resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 28, 1905, — and received by the Sergeant-at-Arms April 28, 1905. On a cloth tag attached are the words "Lt. Wilson, Co. C, 61st. Va. Reg't."

[5] One U. S. and one State flag were returned by the U. S. Government (see page 65); placed with the other flags Dec. 22, 1894.

Civil War Guidons

Light Artillery.	United States.	State.
1st Battery,	–	1 red and white.
2d "	–	1 red and white. 1 white.[1]
3d "	1	– – –
4th "	2	– – –
5th "	2	– – –
6th "	2	2 red and white.
7th "	2	1 red and white.
8th "	1	1 red and white.
9th "	2	2 red and white.
10th[2] "	3	1 red and white. 1 red.
11th "	3	3 red and white.
12th "	1	1 red and white.
13th "	1	1 red and white.
14th "	2	1 red and white.
15th "	1	1 red and white.
16th "	2	1 red and white.

[1] The white silk guidon was presented to Governor Eben S. Draper June 10, 1910, by Brevet Colonel Ormand F. Nims. The battery had it made in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1864, to bring home with them. On being mustered out August 11, 1865, they presented the guidon to their commanding officer, then Captain Nims, and at the age of 92 he transferred it to the care of the Commonwealth.

[2] One of their guidons was returned to Adjutant General Samuel Dalton by the 10th Battery Association and placed in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms April 1, 1886.

Civil War Flags

Heavy Artillery.	United States.	State.	Miscellaneous.
1st Regiment, . .	2	2 yellow.	2 U. S. guidons (bunting).
2d " . .	1	1 "	– –
3d " . .	1	1 "	2 U. S. guidons.
4th " . .	1	1 "	– –
1st Battalion, . .	–	1 "	– –

Civil War Flags

Cavalry.	United States.	State.	Miscellaneous.
1st Regiment, . .	1	1 blue.	1 staff, with a small portion of blue flag attached.
2d " . .	–	1 "	1 U. S. guidon.[1] – –
3d " . .	1	1 "	– –
4th[2] " . .	2	1 "	1 U. S. guidon.
5th " . .	–	1 "	– –
1st Battalion Frontier Cavalry.	5 guidons.[3]	–	– –

[1] A recaptured U. S. guidon, returned to Gov. William L. Douglas by the Secretary of War, — joint resolution of Congress, No. 217, approved Feb. 28, 1905, — and received by the Sergeant-at-Arms April 4, 1905. This was captured near Aldie, Virginia, by the 3d Virginia Cavalry, June 17, 1863.

[2] Fragments of E and H squadron guidons are in the Senate reception room; returned to Curtis Guild, Jr., Governor, Jan. 1, 1909. They were the first colors placed upon the capitol, Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865, flying until replaced by a garrison flag.

[3] One each, Cos. A, B, C, D, E.

Civil War Flags

Fourth Brigade, Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf, composed of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, 6th Massachusetts Cavalry (31st Massachusetts Infantry mounted), 2d New Hampshire Cavalry (8th New Hampshire Infantry mounted), Col. N. A. M. Dudley commanding. 1 light-blue flag with cross sabres embroidered, prepared by ladies of Massachusetts residing in New Orleans, La., and presented Feb. 6, 1864. After the Red River campaign, the brigade having been disbanded, Colonel Dudley placed the flag in the custody of Massachusetts, the home State of the donors and of a majority of the men.

McLaughlen's Brigade, 1 dark blue bunting flag.

One U. S. flag, presented to Massachusetts by the State of Maryland, at Lowell, June 17, 1865, after the dedication of the Ladd and Whitney monument. It was made by a number of Maryland ladies, has thirty-five stars embroidered in the Union, and bears the date "April 19, 1865."

A fragment of a flag of the 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps, was presented to the Sergeant-at-Arms in November, 1894, by Charles P. Schoff, son of Lieut. Edward N. Schoff, of the 19th Massachusetts Infantry. The fragment is of blue bunting and a portion of one clover leaf is attached.

There is also in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms a small piece of the National flag which was torn in fragments and distributed among the guard at the evacuation of Fort Sumter, and an autograph of Abraham Lincoln, to a friend of his family. These were presented by Mrs. D. P. Corey, of Malden, Mass., and accepted by the Governor and Council April 26, 1916.

Unknown Colors

No. 1. A U.S. guidon.

No. 2. A fragment of a U. S. guidon, with letters "Co. B" and two embroidered stars. Nos. 1 and 2 are attached to one staff.

No. 3. A U.S. flag, badly torn; Union nearly all gone; no lettering and the flag is not on original staff.

No. 4. A state color, but there is not enough left to designate to which regiment it belongs.

World War Flags

Another memorable date in the history of Massachusetts was June 14, 1919, when the colors of certain organizations, which had served in the World War, were officially presented to the Commonwealth. It was a most impressive ceremony. At the appointed time, half past ten in the morning, the color detachments, with the colors, formed in line in front of the State House, on the south side of Beacon Street. United States Army and Navy officers formed on the pavement near the curb on the north side of the street.

World War Flags

His Excellency Calvin Coolidge, Governor, with the Adjutant General and staff, marched down the front steps to the main gate, escorted by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the colors were saluted. The Governor and staff reviewed the line, after which the column formed and marched into the State House. The band, which had been stationed on the steps, preceded the column, marched through Memorial Hall, countermarched, and played until the colors and officers were in position. The Governor, with Mrs. Coolidge and party, stood at the east side of Memorial Hall. The color detachments formed a semicircle with the color

guards in the rear and the officers in front of their respective detachments. The band played "To the Colors", each detachment advanced, and the colors were presented to the Governor, who passed them to the Sergeant-at-Arms. When the last one was presented, the detachments, preceded by the band, playing, marched through to Beacon Street, where they were dismissed, and the Governor returned to the Executive Chamber. A detail of thirty-six men from the Sergeant-at-Arms' department, marched to his office where the flags were temporarily deposited. This detail included in its number eight veterans of the Civil War, four of the Spanish American War and twelve of the World War. In accepting the flags, Governor Coolidge said: —

World War Flags

"*Officers and Men of the United States Army:* —

In this room, through which we are accustomed to pass with uncovered heads, you present to-day these flags which you have carried with so much credit to yourselves and your country, and always to victory. These flags represent not only those who have borne and honored them, but those who may see them and be inspired by them in the years to come, not only those who gaze upon them now, but those who may gaze upon them with appreciation, as we do to-day. We are here to welcome the return of these flags as a memorial of a momentous period in our history. These flags are to remain not only as a memento of the history which is made to-day, but as an earnest of the history which is to come. To-day you hear the voice of the Commonwealth in appreciation of the splendid service which you have rendered.

It is a privilege to me to be here on this day, and to extend the recognition of the Commonwealth for your patriotic achieve-

ments by which you have honored your State not only, but also your whole country. To-day it is a happy circumstance that you can represent America and the American spirit. It is worthy of the best in our past history. I recall the lines of the poet, —

'Blest and thrice blest the Roman
Who sees Rome's brightest day,
Who sees that long victorious pomp
Wind down the Sacred Way,
And through the bellowing Forum,
And round the Suppliant's Grove,
Up to the everlasting gates
Of Capitolian Jove.'

It is the true American spirit which you represent to-day and which you have illustrated and honored in the war.

I accept these colors in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I accept them from you who have come back to us from the war where they were borne and honored. They will remind all in the future of the devotion of the sons of the Commonwealth and they will be to all an inspiration to great achievements in the future."

World War Flags

Bulletin No. 6, section III, War Department, dated Washington, Feb. 17, 1919, provides that upon the disbanding of organizations which were originally National Guard or National Army organizations, their colors or standards and guidons will be delivered into the custody of the States from which the majority of the men originally came at the time the organizations were formed, the United States, however, retaining title to them. Bulletin No. 15, section II, dated April 28, 1919, referring to units that were not identified with any particular State, provides that a report, based on the organization records, of the number of men furnished by each State at the time the organization was formed, shall be used as a basis for the disposition of the colors or standards and guidons, and when there

is no doubt as to which State should in equity be designated as their custodian, the Adjutant General shall be notified, and the colors turned over to that State as custodian, and that the United States will retain title thereto. Massachusetts has received eighty-one colors and guidons, as follows: —

Infantry	21
Field Artillery	19
Coast Artillery	7
Cavalry	1
Field Signal Battalion (includes 1 National in Senate)	13
Machine Gun Battalion	3
Engineers	7
Trains: — Sanitary (Field Hospital)	2
Field Sanitary	1
Ammunition	2
Naval Brigade	2
Mine-laying Squadron	3
	81

World War Flags

All are silk unless otherwise specified. Army Regulations No. 244, of 1913, permit silver bands, — bearing the names and dates of the principal battles in which a regiment has participated, — on the staff of a regimental color. A list of the flags follows, with decorations, silver bands and other data. Notations are made of the colors received since June 14, 1919. Under chapter 211, Special Acts of 1919, these flags were placed in the Senate Staircase Hall, in a circular bronze case, similar in design to the Spanish American flag case, but under chapter 513, Acts of 1920, both groups were placed in Memorial Hall, Jan. 25, 1921, the four niches adjacent to the Civil War niches having been prepared for them by the Superintendent of Buildings.

World War Flags

Infantry	United States	Regimental	Miscellaneous
3rd Regiment, Pioneer, Corps Troops.	1[1]	1 blue[1]	1 State[1]
4th Regiment, Pioneer, Corps Troops.	1[2]	– –	1 "[2]
5th Regiment, Pioneer, Corps Troops.	1	1 blue	– – –
8th Regiment, M. N. G.,	1[3]	– –	1 State[3]
74th " . . .	–	1 blue	– – –
101st " . . .	1	1 "[4]	– – –
104th " . . .	1	1 "[4a]	Croix-de-Guerre[4a]
301st " . . .	1	2 "[5]	– – –
302nd " . . .	1[6]	1 "	– – –
12th Plymouth Division .	–	– –	2 Divisional, blue[7]

[1] Presented to the Governor Nov. 11, 1919. Decorated for services in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive Sept. 26–Nov. 11, 1918. Silver band on staff of Regimental color. The U. S. staff has a silver plate with the words "5th Regiment Infantry, M. V. M." The State flag was returned without a pole, its pole having been used for the Regimental color.

[2] Transmitted to the Sergeant-at-Arms by the Adjutant General June 27, 1918.

[3] Transmitted to the Sergeant-at-Arms by the Adjutant General July 10, 1919.

[4] Decorated for services in the Chemin Des Dames Sector Feb. 6–Mar. 21, 1918; Toul (Boucq) Sector Apr. 3–June 28, 1918; Aisne-Marne Offensive July 18–July 25, 1918; St. Mihiel Offensive Sept. 12–Sept. 16, 1918; Troyon Sector Sept. 17–Oct. 8, 1918; Meuse-Argonne Offensive Oct. 18–Nov. 11, 1918. Seven silver bands on the Regimental staff, one for each of the above and the Champagne-Marne Defensive July 15–July 17, 1918. [4a] See note page 81.

[5] One of the Regimental colors was transmitted to the Superintendent of Buildings by the Adjutant General Aug. 24, 1920.

[6] A bunting flag presented by The National First Aid Association of America, March, 1918, in memory of its founder, Clara Barton; two silver plates.

[7] One Divisional flag is silk, the other bunting. Both presented to Governor Calvin Coolidge, Feb. 23, 1920.

World War Flags

Field Artillery	United States	Regimental	Miscellaneous
101st Regiment, . . .	1	1 red[1]	6 Guidons, red[1]
102nd " . . .	1	1 "[1]	6 " "[2]
301st " . . .	1	2 "[3]	– – –

World War Flags

Coast Artillery	United States	Regimental	Miscellaneous
33rd Regiment, . . .	1	1 red	– – –
55th " . . .	1[4]	1 "[4]	– – –
71st " . . .	1[5]	2 "[5]	– – –

World War Flags

Cavalry	United States	Regimental	Miscellaneous
310th Regiment, . . .	–	1 yellow	– – –

[1] Decorated for services. See detail Note 4, page 78. Guidons, Batteries A and C bunting; B, D and F silk; E cotton.

[2] Guidons, Batteries A, B, C, D, E, F, silk, transmitted to the Sergeant-at-Arms by the Adjutant General Mar. 2, 1920.

[3] One of the Regimental flags was transmitted to the Superintendent of Buildings by the Adjutant General Aug. 24, 1920.

[4] The U. S. flag was presented by Jordan Marsh Company Jan. 26, 1918, and has two silver plates. The Regimental color by the women of Winthrop Jan. 19, 1918, one silver plate. The following record is inscribed on them: — Chateau-Thierry, July 18–21, 1918; St. Mihiel, Sept. 12–14, 1918; Argonne-Meuse, Sept. 26–Nov. 11, 1918.

[5] The U. S. flag has a silver plate. One of the Regimental colors was transmitted to the Superintendent of Buildings by the Adjutant General Aug. 24, 1920.

World War Flags

Field Signal Battalion	United States	Regimental	Miscellaneous
101st Battalion, . .	1	1 orange[1]	3 Guidons orange[1A]
301st " . .	1	1 "[2]	– – –
317th " . .	5[3]	1 "[3]	– – –

World War Flags

Machine Gun Battalion	United States	Regimental	Miscellaneous
35th Battalion, . .	1[4]	– –	– – –
102nd " . .	1[4]	– –	– – –
302nd " . .	1[5]	– –	– – –

World War Flags

Engineers	United States	Regimental	Miscellaneous
14th Regiment, . .	1[6]	1 red[6]	– – –
101st " . .	–	1 "[1]	– – –
504th " . .	3[7]	1 "	– – –

[1] Decorated for services. See detail Note 4, page 78. [A] Guidons, Companies A, B and C.

[2] Decorated for service at Marbache Sector Sept. 25–Nov. 11, 1918; silver band.

[3] Decorated for services at St. Mihiel Offensive Sept. 12–Sept. 16, 1918, and Meuse-Argonne Offensive Sept. 26–Nov. 11, 1918; two silver bands on the Regimental staff. The decorations are on one of the silk U. S. flags listed here, which the Senate of 1918 gave to the Battalion and which was returned to the Senate on June 12, 1919; it stands in a niche in the Senate Chamber. Two of the U. S. flags are bunting.

[4] Bunting.

[5] Transmitted to the Sergeant-at-Arms by the Adjutant General, without a pole, Apr. 26, 1920.

[6] Decorated for services in Arras Bapaume Sector Aug. 21, 1917–Mar. 20, 1918, and Apr. 7–May 20, 1918; Somme Defensive Mar. 21–Apr. 6, 1918; Aisne-Marne Offensive Aug. 2–6, 1918; Aisne-Marne Sector Aug. 7–Sept. 10, 1918; Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 26–Nov. 11, 1918; five silver bands on the Regimental staff. Both colors were presented to Governor Calvin Coolidge, Jan. 31, 1920.

[7] Two of the U. S. flags are bunting.

World War Flags

Trains	United States	Red Cross	Miscellaneous
101st Sanitary (Field Hospital)	1[1]	1[1]	– – –
101st Field Sanitary, . .	–	1[2]	– – –
101st Ammunition, . .	1[3]	–	1 Burgee, red[3]

World War Flags

Naval	United States	State	Miscellaneous
Naval Battalion, . . .	1[4]	1[4]	– – –
U. S. Mine-laying Squadron, North Sea Mine Force, .	3[5]	–	– – –

[1] Each has a silver plate engraved: — Chemin des Dames Feb. 10–Mar. 20, 1918; Apremont Woods Apr. 10–Apr. 13, 1918; Seicheprey Apr. 20–Apr. 21, 1918; Xibray June 16, 1918; Chateau Thierry (2nd Marne) July 18–July 26, 1918; St. Mihiel Sept. 12–Sept. 14, 1918; Marcheville-Riabille Sept. 25–Sept. 26, 1918; Verdun Oct. 9–Nov. 11, 1918.

[2] Bunting.

[3] The U. S. flag was presented by The Special Aid Society for American Preparedness; silver plate on staff. The burgee is bunting.

[4] Returned to Governor Calvin Coolidge, July 1, 1919.

[5] Bunting flags of the U. S. S. ''San Francisco,'' ''Shawmut'' and ''Aroostook'', flown during the laying of 56,571 mines in the North Sea, 1918. Presented to Governor Channing H. Cox, June 30, 1921, by Capt. Reginald R. Belknap, U. S. N., who directed the mine-laying operations from his flagship, the ''San Francisco.''

Note: 104th Infantry, see Note 4a, Page 78. Decorated with the Croix-de-Guerre by Gen. Passaga, 32nd French Army Corps, at Boucq, France, Apr. 28, 1918. Also for services at Isle De France, Feb. 6–Mar. 19, 1918, July 3–14, 1918; Lorraine, Toul–Boucq–Sector Mar. 30–June 26, 1918; Champagne–Marne July 15–18, 1918; Aisne–Marne July 18–31, 1918; St. Mihiel Sept. 12–16, 1918; Meuse–Argonne Oct. 13–Nov. 11, 1918. Silver bands are as given in Note 4, page 78.

The north and south panels contain paintings by Henry Oliver Walker.

The Pilgrims on the "Mayflower" [1]

Historical Paintings Walker

A group of Pilgrims is seen on the deck of the "Mayflower," at the end of their long voyage. Worn with suffering and fatigue, they are gazing at the shore, which is at last in sight. The painting aims to represent the spirit of that moment. The actual forms of the Pilgrims are not known. There is thought to be in existence an authentic portrait of only one of them, but types have been selected to represent, if possible, their physical bearing. The spectator may fancy that he sees in this assemblage the shapes of Brewster, Bradford, Winslow, Carver, Standish and Alden.

Over their heads are two angels bearing an open Bible, and across the painting is the inscription, "For the Lord is our defence, and the Holy One of Israel is our King." (Psalms 89 : 18.)

John Eliot preaching to the Indians [2]

The scene chosen by the artist is a spot on the Charles River near Natick. John Eliot is shown engaged in his life work of preaching the Gospel to the Indians.

[1] Unveiled for public inspection May 29, 1902.
[2] Exposed to view April 8, 1903.

The paintings in the east and west panels are by Edward Simmons.

Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775 [1]

The first armed resistance to British aggression.

Historical Paintings Simmons

When General Gage dispatched eight hundred men, under Lieutenant Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn, to Lexington and Concord, on the evening of April 18, 1775, he thought his plans were unknown to the patriots, but Dr. Joseph Warren had been watching his movements and Paul Revere was well on his way to arouse the inhabitants.

On the morning of April 19, Pitcairn reached Lexington and found about seventy patriots there to oppose his advance. He ordered them to disperse but they refused, and the first blood of the Revolution was shed. The British troops kept on to Concord and three companies were detailed to guard the North Bridge. Two companies of patriots, under command of Major John Buttrick, volunteered to dislodge the guard. As they drew near the bridge the British fired and a general action ensued, when the British retreated in confusion. Mr. Simmons represents the patriots rushing down the road to dislodge the enemy, while the red-coats can be seen in the distance.

The Return of the Colors to the Custody of the Commonwealth, Dec. 22, 1865 [2]

This represents the scene described on pages 63 and 64.

[1] Exposed to view Dec. 18, 1902.
[2] Unveiled for public inspection May 29, 1902.

Maj. Gen. William Francis Bartlett

The bronze statue of Major General William Francis Bartlett,[1] — the hero of Port Hudson, — is by Daniel Chester French. Chapter 55, Resolves of 1901, provided that this statue should be erected on the State House grounds, but on April 29, 1903, the governor and council voted that it should be placed in Memorial Hall, as authorized by chapter 4 of the Resolves of 1903.

Bartlett

The statue was dedicated May 27, 1904, the anniversary of the assault on the Confederate works at Port Hudson, Louisiana. After the presentation address by Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., Master James Dwight Francis, grandson of General Bartlett, unveiled the statue and it was accepted by Governor John L. Bates in the presence of Mrs. Bartlett and family, a large company of Civil war veterans of the 20th, 49th and 57th regiments, state officials and other invited guests. After the ceremonies in Memorial Hall, the more formal exercises were held in the House of Representatives, Governor Bates presiding, and the oration was delivered by Brigadier General Morris Schaff.

(Inscription)

WILLIAM FRANCIS BARTLETT
A VOLUNTEER IN THE CIVIL WAR
A MAJOR GENERAL AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-FOUR
FOREMOST TO PLEAD FOR RECONCILIATION
BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH
BORN 1840. DIED 1876.

[1] See Appendix.

The statue is of heroic size. It represents General Bartlett saluting the colors, — wearing the old time army coat, with long-skirted dress coat and high boots, with the sword and belt of the mounted officer, one hand grasping the hilt of his sword, while in the other is the once familiar army hat. He served as captain in the 20th regiment, and colonel of the 49th and 57th regiments. The statue was moved to the corridor, north of Doric Hall, on Jan. 25, 1921, under chapter 513, Acts of 1920.

Bartlett

The pedestal is made of "Cippolino" marble from Italy.

Ames — Russell — Greenhalge

In arched recesses may be seen busts of governors: —

Oliver Ames, 1887–89. Modelled by Robert Kraus in 1890 and presented by Mrs. Ames in 1900.

Busts

William E. Russell, 1891–93. Modelled by Richard E. Brooks in 1893 and presented by friends in 1897.

Frederic T. Greenhalge, 1894–96. Modelled by Samuel J. Kitson in 1895 and presented by citizens of Lowell, Feb. 28, 1896.

The total expenditure for Memorial Hall was $309,118.93. The floors of this and the Senate Staircase Hall are inlaid with six varieties of marble, — white Italian, Pavonazzo, antique African, Langue-

doc, Siena and Vert Campan. The fireplaces in the Senate reading room and office of Clerk, House of Representatives, are made of onyx; the one in the office of the President of the Senate is black and gold Italian marble; those in the reception, reading and writing rooms, House of Representatives, are Siena marble; those in the rooms of the Clerk of the Senate, Speaker of the House, Committee on Rules and private office of the House Clerk, are rouge jasper. Several other rooms have fireplaces of Siena marble and there is one of shell marble. The white marble in the interior of the State House Extension is Italian, and the only American marble is that on its exterior, which was quarried in Lee, Mass. The East and West wings are built of Vermont marble, Massachusetts marble being used in the interior of the lateral portions. Vermont marble is in the West wing, forward projection. The door trim and base in the main corridors of the wings are Belgian black marble, and in the offices, French gray.

Marble

The Guild Memorial

The memorial to His Excellency Curtis Guild, Governor, forms one of the panels in the west corridor, north of Memorial Hall. It is a tablet, the general character of which is not unlike those usually put up in Italy during the early Renaissance. It consists of the tablet proper of Numidian marble, into which is inserted a white marble bas relief portrait of Governor

Guild Memorial

Guild and a memorial inscription in letters of gilded bronze. Outside this is an architectural frame, with a base, pilasters, and cornice of Istrian stone. In the ornament of the pilasters are indicated some of the Degrees and Orders conferred on Governor Guild, and the arms of nations to which he was accredited as Ambassador. On the base are carved the arms of the Commonwealth and of Governor Guild.

Guild Memorial

(Inscription)

CURTIS GUILD
1860–1915
CITIZEN OF BOSTON
A SOLDIER IN THE WAR
WITH SPAIN. LIEUTENANT
GOVERNOR AND GOVERNOR
OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
SPECIAL AMBASSADOR
TO MEXICO AND AMBASSADOR
TO RUSSIA. TRUE SERVANT
OF MASSACHUSETTS AND
OF THE UNITED STATES.

The memorial was designed by Ralph Adams Cram and Frank W. Ferguson, and, with the exception of the bas relief, was executed by John Evans & Company. The bas relief was modelled and carved by Richard Recchia. The gift was paid for by a popular subscription of many hundred citizens.

The dedicatory exercises were held on December 22, 1916, in the presence of Mrs. Guild, Miss Sarah L. Guild and Mr. Courtney Guild and other members of the family, the staff of the late Governor, the memorial

committee and many friends. Mr. John Wheelwright, vice-chairman of the committee, presided, and prayer was offered by Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham. The memorial steps on the Common were presented to the City of Boston and accepted by His Honor James M. Curley, Mayor. Then Mr. Wheelwright presented the tablet, and the National and State flags, which draped the gift, were drawn aside by Master Edward Orlandini, nephew of Mrs. Guild. His Excellency, Samuel W. McCall, Governor, accepted the memorial in behalf of the Commonwealth, saying, in part:—

Guild Memorial

"His career of public service in the Commonwealth, in the Army of the United States, and as Ambassador to foreign countries, was one of rare distinction. As Governor, he aimed to have put upon the statute books liberal laws framed in the interest of all the people. He did much as the representative of this country abroad to promote international amity, and as an officer in the Army he introduced reforms of an enduring character in his branch of the service."

The formal address was by Hon. Herbert Parker, and a few words are quoted from his oration:—

"As upon the accents of his own voice, in this sanctuary of the holy ideals of the Commonwealth, the flags he loved, and which for him floated always in the empyrean heights of his own exalted faith, stir, responsive to our thought, and from their radiant folds, the light of memory and of prophecy opens to our

vision new vistas of the past and of the future. In the ardor of this atmosphere, this monument erected in grateful tribute to one who has served and honored the State of his birth, and of his love, here dedicated by our pledge of loyalty such as he inspired, shall be safeguarded and cherished from year to year, and be preserved through the inseparable succession of the days that are past and the constant renewal of the days that are to come, and so the name and fame of one who has been crowned by the esteem and admiration of the people of his own time, becomes immortal, perpetuate in the history of his country, and lives so long as the nation itself shall survive. May the spirit that animated his soul still lead his countrymen as when he lived.

Guild Memorial

" . . . fill up the gaps in our files,
Strengthen the wavering line,
Stablish, continue our march,
On, to the bound of the waste,
On, to the City of God."

The exercises closed with the benediction by His Eminence Cardinal William H. O'Connell.

Main Staircase—Colony and State Seals

Passing out of Memorial Hall and ascending the main staircase, the visitor will notice a stained-glass window, containing reproductions of the various official seals of Massachusetts.[1]

[1] Chapter 81, Resolves of 1899.

Seals

Centre, seal of the Colony of Massachusetts, authorized by its charter of March 4, 1628–29.[1] In April, 1629, the governor in England wrote the colonists here that he had sent over "the Companyes seale in silver, by Mr. Samuell Sharpe, a passenger." It is oval and bears the device of an Indian, holding a bow and arrow, and standing between two pine trees. Around this device are the words "Sigillum Gub Et Societ De Mattachusets Bay In Nova Anglia." The Indian is represented as speaking the prayer of a man of Macedonia to St. Paul, — "Come over and help us." (The Acts of the Apostles 16 : 9.) This was the only seal used until the abrogation of the first charter, in 1684.

The next seal was furnished in 1686 by King James II while Sir Edmund Andros was governor, and was in use until the downfall of the king, in 1689. This has two sides, both being represented in the window. The armorial part consists of the royal arms, but distinguished therefrom by adding the words "Sigillum Novae Angliae in America." Below are seals of the Province, from 1692 to the Revolution, granted under the second charter, — the first during the reign of George I, the second about 1728, under George II. On the accession of George III, his name was substituted for the latter. These seals contain the royal arms, with the addition of a motto pertaining to the Province.

Still lower down is the seal adopted Aug. 5, 1775, of an "English American holding a sword in the right

[1] Mass. Records, Vol. 1, pp. 10, 397.

hand and Magna Charta in the left hand, with the words 'Magna Charta' imprinted on it." The coat-of-arms, which was used from the adoption of the State constitution in 1780 until June 14, 1898, is also reproduced. At the left of the Magna Charta seal is the personal seal of Governor Francis Bernard, 1760–69, and at the right that of Governor Thomas Hutchinson, 1769–74 (acting governor the first two years).

Seals

Under the Province charter all commissions to officers in the military service were issued under a privy seal, bearing the personal coat-of-arms of the governor. The seals were usually circular. Several of these arms (the armorial portion) are shown, and in addition to the dates, which appear in the window, the names of the respective governors are given.

In the left section are the arms of the following: —

Sir William Phipps,	1691–94
William Stoughton (lieutenant governor, acting governor),	1694–99
Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont,	1699–1701
Joseph Dudley,	1702–15
Samuel Shute,	1716–22

In the right section: —

William Dummer (lieutenant governor, acting governor),	1723–28
William Burnet,	1728–29
Jonathan Belcher,	1730–41
William Shirley,	1741–57
Thomas Pownall,	1757–60

The seals of Governors Bernard and Hutchinson have already been mentioned.

Executive Department—Council Chamber

Executive Department

The executive department occupies the southwest portion of the Bulfinch Front, third floor, with adjoining rooms in the lateral portion of the West Wing. All the governors elected under the constitution of Massachusetts, except three, performed the duties of their office in these Bulfinch rooms, the administrations of John Hancock, James Bowdoin and Samuel Adams having ended before the completion of the Bulfinch State House.

Council Chamber

The Council Chamber is of the Corinthian order. The north wall is ornamented by the caduceus and cap of liberty, representing peace and freedom; the east wall by a golden star, representing Massachusetts,—one of the thirteen original States; the south wall by the scale and sword of justice, emblems of executive power; the west wall by the coat-of-arms. Wreaths of oak and laurel complete the decorations. The walls and ornamentations of this room were placed there by Bulfinch. The Council Chamber has an early period chandelier.

Marbles

There is a beautiful black and gold Italian marble mantel, with carved oak mirror, in the Governor's private office. Two mantels of white Italian marble have been placed in the new rooms; these latter were taken in 1916 from the house numbered 28 Beacon Street, corner of Hancock Avenue, just before it was razed.

Aside from the colors of the Civil, Spanish American and World wars, several flags represent other periods in the history of Massachusetts and the United States.

The "first flag of New England," under which our ancestors lived and fought in the earlier colonial and provincial periods, is reproduced, having been presented by the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars, March 19, 1906. It is a white flag with the red cross of St. George and in the corner a pine tree, always a peculiar emblem of New England.

On Evacuation Day, March 17, 1906, Boston chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, presented a copy of the flag carried at the siege of Boston and hoisted by Gen. Israel Putnam on Prospect Hill, Somerville, Jan. 1, 1776, as the first flag of the United Colonies. It bears the red cross of St. George and white saltire of St. Andrew on a blue union. General Putnam retained the crosses of the English ensign, but substituted for the plain red field a field of red and white stripes, one for each of the thirteen colonies. Only the crosses of England and Scotland appear on it, for the red saltire of St. Patrick, now on the union jack, was not added until after the union with Ireland in 1801.

Flags

The "Bunker Hill" flag is also reproduced. This flag of the colonists has a blue field with the "first flag of New England" as a canton. It was a gift of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution, June 17, 1906.

Flags

A copy of the "Pine Tree" flag was presented March 9, 1907, by Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs of Waltham as a memorial to her father, husband and son. It is a white flag with the pine tree in the centre, and above is the motto "An Appeal to Heaven." This was the naval flag of Massachusetts and the first flag to fly over an American fleet — a fleet of schooners commissioned by General Washington at the siege of Boston. It was the first naval flag of the United Colonies.

The "Betsy Ross" flag, flags of 1781 and War of 1812, an ensign of the American frigate "Peacock," a Mexican War flag, Bay State Light Infantry flag, and Gen. Grant's garrison flag are described farther on.

The colors of the commander-in-chief are displayed in the Governor's office. The State colors carried by the troops are a square flag, but the Governor's colors, usually carried behind him by a mounted color bearer, are triangular like a cavalry guidon. The field is white with golden yellow fringe, cord and tassels and on one side is the coat-of-arms of the Commonwealth, embroidered in colors (see pages 119 and 120). The original charter of Massachusetts Bay Colony, by Charles I, granted the adventurers a seal which, as previously described, bore the device of an Indian standing between two pine trees. The significance of this design was a reminder of the compact between the king and the company that the object of the settlement, as expressed in the charter, was the elevation of the Indian and his conversion to Christianity. The Indian still retained on the coat-of-arms is, therefore, not a warrior, but a friendly Indian. He has no quiver

The bow is in his right hand, and in his left hand is one arrow, point downward, signifying peace. The reverse of the colors bears on the same blue shield, not an Indian, but the historic pine tree of New England. The flag of Massachusetts which waves over State buildings[1] has, like the colors of the commander-in-chief, the arms of the Commonwealth on one side, and on the reverse the pine tree shield.[2]

Flags

A Bible presented by Governor Butler is kept here; also a volume of the General Statutes (1860) which has been transmitted by each governor to his successor since Governor Banks first transferred it to Governor Andrew. Another transmittendum is a gavel and box made from timbers of the frigate "Constitution"; still another is a gavel block of an Indian whetstone, and arrowheads, dug up on Cape Cod. The gavel and gavel block were presented by Governor Guild. The department is also custodian of photographs of former governors and councillors; a portrait of Charles Bulfinch,[3] architect, from a water color drawing by M. Vautin, presented by Miss Ellen S. Bulfinch, of Cambridge; a portrait of Denys de Berdt[3] (which originally hung in the Council Chamber, old State House), presented by Richard Cary, June 7, 1780; the coat-of-arms of the De Berdt family, given to Governor Bates by William E. Merrill; a State flag, which was sent to King's Mountain, N. C., at the request of the committee on the centennial celebration of the battle, Oct. 7, 1880.[4]

Executive Department

[1] Chapter 60, Acts of 1909. [2] Chapter 2, The General Laws.
[3] See Appendix. [4] Now in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office.

Portraits

President of the United States.

NAME.[1]	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
Abraham Lincoln, . .	1861–65	Albion H. Bicknell, . .	From photographs and from memory. Purchased under chapter 30, Resolves 1906. Mr. Bicknell's first portrait of Lincoln was painted in 1866, a commission from the State of Maine.

Governors Elected under the Constitution.

John Hancock, . .	1780–85 1787–93	Walter Gilman Page, .	From original by J. S. Copley, in Museum of Fine Arts. Presented by Mr. Page in 1895.
James Bowdoin, . .	1785–87	Edmund C. Tarbell, .	From a miniature by J. S. Copley, in possession of Robert C. Winthrop. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Samuel Adams, . .	1794–97	Walter Gilman Page, .	From original by J. S. Copley, in Museum of Fine Arts. Presented by Mr. Page in 1895.
Caleb Strong, . .	1800–07 1812–16	Henry Sandham, . .	From original by Gilbert Stuart, in the possession of Rev. A. C. Thompson, D.D., of Boston. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.

[1] See Appendix.

Elected under the Constitution — Continued.

NAME.[1]	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
Christopher Gore,	1809–10	Mrs. Marie Danforth Page,	From original by Trumbull, in Memorial Hall, Cambridge. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Levi Lincoln,	1825–33[2]	Frank W. Benson,	From original by Chester Harding. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
John Davis,[3]	1834, 35 1841, 42	– – –	From a picture painted from life by Francis Alexander. Presented by John Chandler Bancroft Davis, New York, George Henry Davis, Horace Davis, California, Andrew McFarland Davis, Massachusetts, and John Davis, Washington, D. C., in 1892.
Edward Everett,	1836–39[2]	Philip L. Hale,	From original by Stuart Newton, owned by the late Rev. Edward Everett Hale. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
George N. Briggs,	1844–50[2]	Walter M. Brackett,	Painted in 1849, from life. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
John H. Clifford,	1853	Benoni Irwin,	From original by Matthew Wilson, 1855. Presented by Mrs. Sarah Parker Clifford of New Bedford in 1893.
Emory Washburn,	1854	William Willard,	Painted in 1900, from a daguerreotype taken in 1854. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Henry J. Gardner,	1855–57[2]	Jean Paul Selinger,	Painted in 1890, from life. Presented by Mr. Gardner in 1893.

[1] See Appendix. [2] The dash (—) signifies that the years are inclusive. [3] See page 143.

Elected under the Constitution — Concluded.

NAME.[1]	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
Alexander H. Rice,	1876–78	I. Henry Caliga,	From a photograph. Presented by Mr. Rice, in 1892. Concurrent Resolution, March 18, 1892.
George D. Robinson,	1884–86	Daniel J. Strain,	From photographs. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
John Q. A. Brackett,	1890	Walter Gilman Page,	From life. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
William E. Russell,	1891–03	Edmund C. Tarbell,	From photographs. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Winthrop Murray Crane,	1900–02	Frederick P. Vinton, William W. Churchill,	From life. Commenced by Mr. Vinton; completed, after his death, by Mr. Churchill. Purchased under chapter 297, Acts of 1900.
John L. Bates,	1903, 04	William W. Churchill,	From life. Purchased under chapter 297, Acts of 1900.
William L. Douglas,	1905	Arthur M. Hazard,	From life. Purchased under chapter 297, Acts of 1900.
Curtis Guild,	1906–08	S. Burtis Baker,	From photographs. Purchased under chapter 10, section 22, Revised Laws.
Eben S. Draper,	1909, 10	Joseph DeCamp,	From life. Purchased under chapter 297, Acts of 1900.
Eugene Noble Foss,	1911–13	Howard E. Smith,	From life. Purchased under chapter 8, section 19, General Laws.
Samuel Walker McCall,	1916–18	Edmund C. Tarbell,	From life. Purchased under chapter 354, Acts of 1920.

[1] See Appendix.

Where a dash (—) is used, the years are inclusive.

Lieutenant Governor.

NAME.[1]	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
Henry H. Childs, . .	1843	Moses Wight, . . .	From life. Presented by Henry C. Merwin of Boston, Aug. 30, 1901.

Representative in Congress.

Anson Burlingame, . .	1855–61	Matthew B. Brady, . .	– – – – –

Governor of Plymouth Colony. Chosen annually by the people.

Edward Winslow, . .	1633–34 1636–37 1644–45	Walter Gilman Page, . .	From original in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth. Presented by the Massachusetts Society, Order of Founders and Patriots of America, May 27, 1922.

Lieutenant Governor and Councillor under the Second Charter.

William Stoughton, Lieutenant Governor,[2] . .	1692–1701	Mary B. Hazelton, . .	From original by Evert Duyckinck, of New York, 1685. Presented by the Boston Athenæum, March, 1924.
Richard Bill, Councillor, .	1737–41	Henry E. Kinney, . . .	Painted in 1898 from original by J. S. Copley. Presented by Ledyard Bill of Paxton in 1898.

[1] See Appendix.

[2] Acting Governor, 1694-99, 1700-01.

Senate Chamber

Passing through the east corridor, the visitor enters the Senate chamber, formerly the House of Representatives, with its galleries formed by Doric columns, the whole being surrounded by Doric entablatures. The four flat arches, united by a circular cornice above, form in the angles four pendants to the dome. The pendants are adorned with emblems of commerce, agriculture, peace and war.

Senate

Over the President's chair are the National and State flags,[1] the gilded eagle already mentioned, holding in its beak a large scroll with the inscription "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and upon the north wall is the State coat-of-arms. A resolve of Feb. 24, 1847, appropriated money for the payment of expense incurred by the Sergeant-at-Arms to place in bold relief the "Massachusetts coat-of-arms" over the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives, and "for that purpose to fill up the middle upper windows," agreeable to an order of the House passed March 27, 1846.

Suspended from the south wall are two muskets, — a King's arm, captured from a soldier of the 43d Regiment of British Infantry by Capt. John Parker on the morning of April 19, 1775, in the battle of Lexington, — being the first firearm taken from the enemy in the war for Independence, — and the firearm used by Captain Parker in that battle, both bequeathed by Rev. Theodore Parker.[2]

War Relics

[1] Order of the Senate, Jan. 24, 1898.
[2] Senate Journal of Jan. 26, 1861, and Boston Journal of Jan. 28, 1861. Address by Governor Andrew before a joint convention of the Legislature, Jan. 26, 1861.

Senate

The National flag in the south-west panel was carried by the 317th Field Signal Battalion in the World War. It was presented by the Senate of 1918, and returned on June 12, 1919. The decorations, which the flag carries, are described on page 80, note 3.

The south-east panel contains one of the oldest original flags in the collection, — the flag of the Waldoboro Light Infantry, War of 1812, presented on May 18, 1922, by Major William G. Reed, of Philadelphia, Penn., who received it by inheritance from his great grandfather, Colonel Isaac Gardner Reed, of Waldoboro, Maine.[1] Colonel Reed died in 1847, and the flag was wrapped in a newspaper of that year. The flag is made of white satin; it bears on one side the arms of the United States, with seventeen six pointed silver stars, and the motto "E Pluribus Unum"; on the other side the arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of which state Maine was, until 1820, a part. Two inscriptions appear on each side, — "May A Standard Presented By The Hands Of The Fair Never Want The Arms Of A Soldier To Protect It", and "Waldoboro Light Infantry". The flag also records that the Infantry Battalion was raised Feb. 27, 1809, and that the color was painted by John R. Penniman, Boston, Sept. 2, 1811. The ornamentation surrounding the arms is the same on both sides.

Flags

1 Received by The Adjutant General June 21, 1922; transferred to the Superintendent of Building June 28, 1922, and to the Sergeant-at-Arms Oct. 11, 1922, who had it permanently preserved.

On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 3, 1814, a courier reached Major Isaac Gardner Reed with orders to have his battalion under arms at sunrise the next morning with three days' rations, prepared to march to the defence of Camden Harbor against a British fleet which had appeared there. The militia of Waldoboro was composed of two companies not uniformed, except the officers, and the Light Infantry in uniform. The companies were commanded by Capt. Philip Keizer, Capt. George Clouse, and Capt. Charles Miller of the Light Infantry. These companies made up a battalion under Major Reed and were a part of Colonel Thatcher's regiment. On Sunday morning, they were in line in front of the Town House, and roll call showed only eight absentees, some of whom joined their companies before they reached Camden. After inspection and prayer by one of the clergymen, the battalion took up its line of march for the "front" and reached Warren Sunday night. The following morning, the battalion was ordered to what is now Rockland, and on Tuesday marched to Camden, where it was joined by the other battalion of Thatcher's regiment, under Major Hawes, of Union. Colonel E. Foote's regiment was also on the ground, and this display of force deterred the enemy from landing. The two regiments were paraded in review before Major General King, of Bath, and ordered home after a campaign of a week. The battalion reached Waldoboro on Saturday, Sept. 10, and was dismissed.

Flags

Marble Portrait Busts.

NAME.[1]	Sculptor.	Remarks.
Rev. Samuel F. Smith,	Cyrus Cobb,	Purchased under chapter 119, Resolves 1896.
Col. Gardiner Tufts,	Richard E. Brooks,	Presented by friends in 1892.
Benjamin Franklin,	Horatio Greenough,	Presented by Horatio S. Greenough, Jan. 26, 1898.
Henry Wilson,	Martin Milmore,	Presented by William Whiting and others, May 3, 1872.
Abraham Lincoln,	Mrs. Sarah F. Ames,	Purchased under chapter 88, Resolves 1867.
George Washington,	Ascribed to Christian Gullager,	Received about 1800; donor unknown.
Charles Sumner,	Martin Milmore,	Presented by A. A. Lawrence and others, April 27, 1869.
Lafayette,	Horatio Greenough,	Presented by Horatio S. Greenough, Jan. 26, 1898.
George S. Boutwell,	Martin Milmore,	Presented by Isaac Rich and others, Feb. 7, 1871.

[1] See Appendix.

Placed permanently under an Order of the Senate, Jan. 18, 1898.

In this room the House of Representatives held its sessions from Jan. 11, 1798, to Jan. 2, 1895, and the following day moved to the new chamber in the extension. Previous to 1867 there was no gallery in the front or rear of this hall. A balcony on each side, below the gallery, reached by a short flight of stairs from the floor, was used by members until 1860.[1] The members sat in pews until the session of 1868, when chairs were occupied for the first time. These were arranged in straight lines on a level floor. New desks were also furnished for the Senators. The following summer (1868) the floor of the House was raised and the seats arranged in circular form. During the preservation and renewal of the Bulfinch State House, it having been decided that the Senate should occupy this chamber, the floor was again made level and the seats arranged in a circle for the convenience of the forty senators. The Senate held its first session here Jan. 5, 1898. On Feb. 18, 1895, the Senators moved to room No. 237, pending the alterations, but returned to the old chamber April 8 for the remainder of that session and the session of 1896; on Jan. 6, 1897, they convened in the temporary chamber provided in the upper portion of Memorial Hall.

Senate

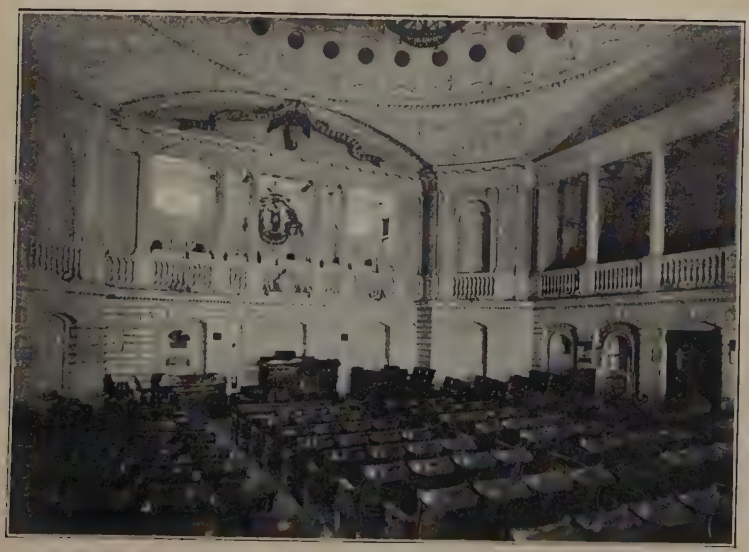
Senate Reception Room

The Senate Reception Room, formerly the Senate Chamber where its meetings were held from Jan. 11, 1798, to June 10, 1896,[2] is of Ionic design, and occupies the east portion of the Bulfinch front. The State arms face the entrance, and there is a beautiful clock over the door. On the walls hang portraits of: —

[1] I have been unable to ascertain when the balconies were added, but it must have been about 1852, as they appear on a plan of the "State House and enlargement," 1853–54, drawn by Gridley J. F. Bryant, architect. They were removed in 1860. Auditor's Report and Chapter 1, Acts of 1860.

[2] Barring the interval from Feb. 18–April 8, 1895.

THE SENATE CHAMBER



THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1868-1895
NOW THE SENATE CHAMBER

THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

THE SENATE CHAMBER, JAN. 11, 1798, TO JUNE 10, 1896
NOW THE SENATE RECEPTION ROOM

Governors chosen annually under the First Charter.

NAME.[1]	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
John Endecott,	1629–30 1644–45 1649–50 1651–54 1655–65	– – –	– – – –
John Winthrop,	1630–34 1637–40 1642–44 1646–49	Attributed to Vandyke,	– – – –
John Leverett,	1673–79	– – –	– – – –
Simon Bradstreet,	1679–86 1689–92[2]	– – –	– – – –

Appointed by the King under the Second Charter.

Joseph Dudley,	1702–15	Miss Lyle Durgin,	From original by Sir Peter Lely (1680), in possession of Dr. D. D. Gilbert of Boston. Purchased under chapter 297, Acts of 1900.
William Dummer, Lieutenant Governor,[3]	1716–30	Frederick P. Vinton,	Copy of original in Dummer Academy. Purchased under chapter 71, Resolves 1886.
William Burnet,	1728–29	– – –	– – – –

[1] See Appendix. [2] After dissolution of first charter. [3] Acting Governor, 1722–28, 1729–30.

NOTE. — From the best information obtainable, it is fair to presume that the portraits of Governors Endecott, Winthrop, Leverett, Bradstreet, and possibly Burnet, were in the old State House as early as 1770.

Appointed by the King under the Second Charter — Concluded.

NAME.[1]	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
Jonathan Belcher,	1730–41	John Singleton Copley,	An original pastel. Purchased under chapter 494, Acts of 1923.
Thomas Hutchinson,	1771–74	Walter Gilman Page,	From original in Massachusetts Historical Society. Artist unknown. Purchased under chapter 297, Acts of 1900.
Thomas Gage,	1774	– – –	An original portrait given to Gen. William H. Sumner of Boston by Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, a son of Governor Gage, July 1, 1857. Bequeathed by General Sumner. Accepted April 14, 1862.

Elected under the Constitution.

Increase Sumner,	1797–99	John Johnston,	Original. Painted in 1792. Bequeathed by Gen. William H. Sumner of Boston. Accepted April 14, 1862.
James Sullivan,[2]	1807–08	Ernest L. Ipsen,	From original, by Gilbert Stuart, in possession of Richard Sullivan. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Elbridge Gerry,	1810–12	Henry Sandham,	From a drawing by Vanderlyn, and a bust in the capitol at Washington. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
John Brooks,	1816–23	Jacob Wagner,	From original by Gilbert Stuart. Presented by Shepherd Brooks, Francis Brooks and Peter C. Brooks in 1892.

[1] See Appendix.

[2] See also page 109.

Elected under the Constitution — Concluded.

NAME.[1]	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
William Eustis,	1823–25	Henry Williams,	Original. Painted in 1823. Presented by "The Republican Institution," May 16, 1874.
Marcus Morton,	1840, 43	Robert Gordon Hardie,	From portrait painted in 1847, from life, by W. A. Wall, in possession of Marcus Morton of Newtonville. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Thomas Talbot,	1879	– – –	From life. Presented by friends.
Frederic T. Greenhalge,[2]	1894–96	W. A. J. Claus,	From a photograph. Purchased by the Executive Council in 1898.
Roger Wolcott,	1897–99[3]	Frederick P. Vinton,	From a photograph. Purchased jointly by Mrs. Roger Wolcott and the Commonwealth in 1904.

Colonial Minister.

Rev. John Wheelwright,[4]	–	– – –	Formerly hung in the Senate Chamber; then in Secretary of State's office; transferred to Sergeant-at-Arms in 1895.

President of the Council. Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army.

Maj. Gen. Artemas Ward,	1775	E. G. Cram,	From original by Charles Wilson Peale, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Penn. Presented by Artemas Ward of New York, June 7, 1922.

[1] See Appendix. [2] Died March 5, 1896. [3] The dash (–) signifies that the years are inclusive. [4] Inscription: — "[Aetat]is Suae 84 [Anno D]omini 1677," — partially lost at some early date, when the canvas was cut.

War Relics

Here is a musket used by Major John Buttrick at the North Bridge, Concord, April 19, 1775, — presented to the Commonwealth by his great-grandchildren, James G. and Martha M. Buttrick of Lowell, April 16, 1902; also his sword presented to Governor Channing H. Cox, Oct. 17, 1922, in behalf of Mrs. Alexander Martin,[1] of Boston, by Rev. Edward A. Horton. A drum beaten at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, by Thomas Scott; a Hessian hat, sword, gun and drum captured at the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, — presented by Brigadier General John Stark, — and a letter of acknowledgment to General Stark by Jeremiah Powell, President of the Council, dated December 5, 1777; this hat, sword and drum bear the Arms of Westphalia; the drum has an iron frame and brass barrel. There is also a drum captured from the British in the same battle, — the gift of Robert L. Day of Melrose, January 28, 1904; a drum[2] used by Henry J. White, a drummer in Co. I, 6th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and a sword, with engraved scabbard, worn by Thomas Jackson Cate, of Lawrence, Lieutenant in Company F, 6th Regiment, on their march through Baltimore, April 19, 1861; this sword was presented by Mrs. Jesse M. Rutter, of Methuen, in behalf of Mrs. Thomas Jackson Cate, 2nd, and accepted by Governor Cox on March

[1] Inherited ownership: — Major John Buttrick; his son, Col. Jonas Buttrick; his daughter, Harriet Buttrick Brimblecom; her son, Charles Brimblecom; his daughter, Mary Brimblecom Martin.

[2] Presented to Governor Long, November 17, 1882, by Mr. White.

22, 1921; a musket carried by Charles A. Taylor, a private in Co. D of the same regiment, who fell on the march of that day; this musket, which had been fired and the ramrod lost probably in reloading, was found in an adjacent house and given to Wilson Post No. 1, G. A. R., of Baltimore, who presented it to the 6th Regiment Association; at Lowell, April 19, 1881, the association presented it to the Commonwealth through Governor John D. Long. The saddle, bridle and holsters were given to Maj. Gen. George C. Strong[1] by the citizens of Troy, N. Y., and were sent to the State House, Nov. 7, 1905, by his son, Wilson B. Strong of Georgetown, D. C. His sword was presented by Mr. F. W. Budd, of New York City, on May 23, 1918. On Feb. 10, 1909, Joseph H. Knox gave a drum that he used through the Wide-Awake period of the first Lincoln campaign, and during his service in the 5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; it bears a United States shield, an eagle and thirteen stars.

War Relics

An early nineteenth century gift is a wax portrait bas-relief, in color, of James Sullivan, dated probably the year he was Governor, 1807-08, by J. C. Rauschner. The original owner was James Ridgway, of Boston, and it was presented by his nephew, E. C. Grenville.

James Sullivan

The "Betsy Ross" flag was presented March 9, 1906, by Hannah Goddard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Brookline, Mass. It

[1] See Appendix.

has thirteen stripes, with a circle of thirteen stars in the union, and is a copy of the first flag of the United States — designed by George Washington, approved by Benjamin Franklin and carried into execution by Mrs. Ross. On June 14, 1777, Congress resolved "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation." The only change from the flag of the United Colonies was the substitution of the stars for the crosses. The Governor annually sets apart the fourteenth day of June as Flag Day.[1]

Flags

The time-worn and weather-beaten bunting flag was made in 1781 for Jonathan Fowle of Boston. The thirteen stars are arranged in three horizontal rows, — four in the upper, five in the middle and four in the lower row. This flag was flown at one time over Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor, when Mr. Fowle's son, George M. Fowle, then a member of the Boston Rangers, was a part of the garrison of that post. George W. Fowle of Jamaica Plain, grandson of Jonathan, presented it to the Commonwealth, Feb. 22, 1906.

The next in point of time is a copy of the flag of the American frigate "Peacock," which won a victory over the British sloop of war "Epervier," off the coast of Florida in 1814. This was presented by the

[1] Chapter 5, Resolves of 1911.

Society of the War of 1812, April 28, 1906, and is a reproduction of the one of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, adopted Jan. 13, 1794, after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union. It has been called "The Star Spangled Banner." The familiar song bearing this title was inspired by the author, Francis Scott Key, witnessing the bombardment of Fort McHenry, at the entrance to Baltimore Harbor, Sept. 13, 1814. The Fort McHenry flag has the stars arranged in five indented parallel lines, three stars in each horizontal line. It is in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. The American flag is now constructed under an act of April 4, 1818, — "that from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white in a blue field; that on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission."

Flags

A regimental flag which Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A., presented to the only Massachusetts regiment that fought in the Mexican War is also of much interest. This flag was one of four presented to meritorious regiments in the service of the United States during that war. It is of green silk, embroidered, with the national coat-of-arms in the centre, while above are thirty stars representing the number of

States then in the Union, and below are the words: "Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry."

Flags

A United States garrison flag, which waved from the flagstaff at Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's headquarters, City Point, Virginia, in the Civil war, hangs in the balcony. It was given by General Grant to his staff officer, Col. Amos Webster, in April, 1865, after the surrender of the Confederates at Appomattox Court House, and he in turn presented it to Roger Wolcott, Governor, through John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, Jan. 26, 1898.

On December 8, 1920, a flag of the Bay State Light Infantry was presented to Calvin Coolidge, Governor, by Mrs. Hannah (Bartlett) Griffith Shaw, of Middleborough, through Rep. Frank E. Barrows. It is blue silk, 4′ 5½″ x 5′ 9½″, with the State coat-of-arms surmounted by thirteen gold stars. The Company was raised by Thomas B. Griffith and others under Special Order No. 21, dated June 22, 1852, was known as Company K and incorporated into the 3rd Regiment of Light Infantry, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division. The flag was given by the ladies of Carver in December, 1852. It is a rare gift as it represents a period before the Civil war, and through Mrs. Shaw's generosity has been permanently preserved.

A cabinet here contains several historic articles, — A thin stone of sea shells and sand from the roof of the ancestral home of George Washington, Sulgrave

Manor, Northamptonshire, England, given by Dr. John J. Coxeter, of Newtonville, June 24, 1919; a canteen of the War of 1812; a key to the powder magazine on Captain's Island, Cambridge; a silver watch found by John Howarth, of G Company, 15th Massachusetts Infantry, at Little Round Top during the second day of the battle of Gettysburg, and presented by Thomas M. Rumney, of Norwood, May 18, 1918; a gavel presented to the House of Representatives by Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy; the head is made of wood from the cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila; the handle is from the rail of the Sandovat, a Spanish gunboat captured by our Navy off the coast of Cuba during the Spanish American war.

Relics

There are two mementos of the World war, — a shell presented by Mrs. John H. Sherburne, as a gift from her husband, to Governor Samuel W. McCall, who transferred it to the Commonwealth Jan. 4, 1919, and a plaque "Offert Par La Ctesse Du Boisrouvray Aux Officiers, Sous-Officiers et Soldats De La Glorieuse 26me Division D'Infanterie Du Corps Expéditionnaire Américain."[1]

The apartment directly to the north is the Senate Reading Room. It is finished in white mahogany. The offices of the President and Clerk of the Senate are just beyond.

[1] See page 72 for guidons of 4th Mass. Cavalry, and for other relics, pages 144–145.

INSCRIPTION ON SHELL

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
GOV. SAMUEL WALKER McCALL
THE FIRST SHELL FIRED BY THE
NATIONAL GUARD
AGAINST GERMANY.
FIRED 3.45 P.M., TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1918
BY
1ST SECTION, BATTERY A,
101ST REGIMENT, FIELD ARTILLERY,
COL. JOHN H. SHERBURNE, COMMANDING.

INSCRIPTION ON PLAQUE

FAITS D'ARMES
DE LA 26e DIVISION D'INFANTERIE AMERICAINE
EN FRANCE
1918

CHEMIN DES DAMES — 28 FÉVRIER
BOIS BRULÉ — 10–13 AVRIL
SEICHEPREY — 20–21 AVRIL
CAMP MOULIN — 30–31 MAI
XIVRAY-MARVOISIN — 16 JUIN

CHATEAU THIERRY
TORCY . GIVRY . ETREPILLY . TRUGNY
EPIEDS . BOIS DE TRUGNY . BOIS LA FERE
18–25 JUILLET
ST. MIHIEL . VIGNEULLES
12–13 SEPTEMBRE
BOIS BELLEU . BOIS D'ORMONT . BOIS D'HAUMONT . COTE 360
23–27 OCTOBRE
VILLE DEVANT CHAUMONT . BOIS DE VILLE
CAP DE BONNE ESPÉRANCE
7–11 NOVEMBRE

LE METAL DE CETTE INSCRIPTION PROVIENT DU
CHAMP DE BATAILLE
DE ST. MIHIEL

SENATE READING ROOM.

NAME.[1]	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
David Cobb, . .	President of Senate, 1801–05,	Edgar Parker, . .	From portrait by Gilbert Stuart. Presented by Samuel C. Cobb, Feb. 15, 1882.
Nathaniel Silsbee, .	President of Senate, 1823–26,	Chester Harding, .	Painted in 1833, from life. Presented by Gen. Francis H. Appleton of Boston, May 26, 1882.
Benjamin T. Pickman,	President of Senate, 1833–35,	Charles Osgood, . .	From life. Presented by Mrs. Mary Lynch of Digby, Nova Scotia, April 23, 1886.
Robert Rantoul, Jr., .	United States Senator, 1851,	Joseph Ames, . .	Painted in 1853, from an engraving. Presented by members of the Legislature in 1853. (Private subscription.)
Henry Wilson, . .	President of Senate, 1851, 52,	Louis Matthieu Didier Guillaume.	From life. Purchased under chapter 91, Resolves 1895.
Rev. Edmund Dowse,	Chaplain of Senate, 1880–1904,	Wallace Bryant, . .	From life. Presented to the Senate, June 3, 1901, by William B. H. Dowse.

[1] See Appendix.

Presidents of the Senate since 1780.

NAME.	Session.	NAME.	Session.
Thomas Cushing,	1780–81 [1]	John Phillips,	1813–23.
Jeremiah Powell,	1780–81 1781–82 [1]	Nathaniel Silsbee,	1823–26.
Samuel Adams,	1781–82. 1782–85. 1785–86.[1] 1787–88.	John Mills,	1826–28.
		Sherman Leland,	1828–29.
Samuel Phillips,	1785–87. 1788–1801. 1801–02.[2]	Samuel Lathrop,	1829–30. 1830–31.[4]
		James Fowler,	1830–31.
David Cobb,	1801–02 1802–05.	Leverett Saltonstall,	1831.
		William Thorndike,[3]	1832.
Harrison Gray Otis,	1805–06. 1808–11.	Benjamin T. Pickman,	1833, 34, 35.
		George Bliss,	1835.
John Bacon,[3]	1806–07.	Horace Mann,	1836, 37.
Samuel Dana,[3]	1807–08 1811–13	Myron Lawrence,[5]	1838, 39.

[1] Resigned to serve in Governor's Council. [2] Resigned to serve as Lieutenant Governor. [3] Photograph missing. [4] Resigned. [5] An oil portrait of Mr. Lawrence was presented for the President's room by the executors of the estate of his daughter, Mrs. Sara T. D. Robinson, of Lawrence, Kansas, February 24, 1912; it was painted by Edwin White of South Hadley, Mass.

Presidents of the Senate — Continued.

NAME.	Session.	NAME.	Session.
Daniel P. King,	1840, 41.	Henry W. Benchley,	1855.
Josiah Quincy, Jr.,	1842, 44.	Elihu C. Baker,	1856.
Phineas W. Leland,	1843.[1]	Charles W. Upham,	1857, 58.
Frederick Robinson,	1843.	Charles A. Phelps,	1859, 60.
Levi Lincoln,	1845.	William Claflin,	1861.
William B. Calhoun,	1846, 47.	John H. Clifford,	1862.
Zeno Scudder,	1848.	Jonathan E. Field,	1863, 64, 65.
Joseph Bell,	1849.	Joseph A. Pond,	1866, 67.
Marshall P. Wilder,	1850.	George O. Brastow,	1868, 69.
Henry Wilson,	1851, 52.	Robert C. Pitman,	1869.[2]
Charles H. Warren,	1853.	Horace H. Coolidge,	1870, 71, 72.
Charles Edward Cook,	1854.	George B. Loring,	1873, 74, 75, 76.

[1] Resigned.

[2] Resigned. Appointed justice of Superior Court.

Presidents of the Senate — Concluded.

NAME	Session	NAME	Session
John B. D. Coggswell,	1877, 78, 79.	George E. Smith,	1898, 99, 1900.
Robert R. Bishop,	1880, 81, 82.	Rufus A. Soule,	1901, 02.
George Glover Crocker,	1883.	George R. Jones,	1903, 04.
George A. Bruce,	1884.	William F. Dana,	1905, 06.
Albert E. Pillsbury,	1885, 86.	William D. Chapple,	1907, 08.
Halsey J. Boardman,	1887, 88.	Allen T. Treadway,	1909, 10, 11.
Harris C. Hartwell,	1889.	Levi H. Greenwood,	1912, 13.
Henry H. Sprague,	1890, 91.	Calvin Coolidge,	1914, 15.
Alfred S. Pinkerton,	1892, 93.	Henry G. Wells,	1916, 17, 18.
William M. Butler,	1894, 95.	Edwin T. McKnight,	1919, 20.
George P. Lawrence,	1896, 97.	Frank G. Allen,	1921, 22, 23, 24.

NOTE. — Crayon portraits of Stephen N. Gifford, Clerk 1858–Apr. 18, 1886, presented by Augustus Marshall of Boston, in 1886, of E. Herbert Clapp, Clerk 1886–88, the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Clapp in 1898, and of Henry D. Coolidge, Clerk 1889–Feb. 7, 1922, the gift of Mrs. Coolidge and her sons, Feb. 7, 1923, are in the office of the Clerk of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth

The great seal is kept in this office; also the official representation of the coat-of-arms, as drawn and emblazoned under the direction of the Secretary, William M. Olin, and adopted by the Legislature, June 14, 1898.[1]

The arms consist of a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and, in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest is a wreath of blue and gold, whereon, in gold, is a right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword. The motto is the second of two lines written about A. D. 1659 by Algernon Sydney, the English patriot, in the Book of Mottoes in the King's library at Copenhagen, Denmark.[2]

Great Seal

. . . Manus haec inimica tyrannis
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.

This motto appears on the Magna Charta seal of 1775–80.

The heraldry of the seal is in the Council records of December 13, 1780: — Sapphire, an Indian,

[1] Chapter 519, Acts of 1898. Chapter 2, The General Laws.
[2] Great Seal of the Commonwealth, House No. 345, April, 1885; Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, Second Series, Vol. II, pp. 39-41. "Algernon Sydney," by Robert C. Winthrop, before the Boston Mercantile Library Association, Dec. 21, 1853.

dressed in his Shirt, Moggosins, belted proper, in his right hand a Bow, Topaz, in his left an Arrow, its point towards the Base; of the second, on the Dexter side of the Indian's head, a Star, Pearl, for one of the United States of America.

Great Seal

Crest. On a Wreath a Dexter Arm clothed and ruffled proper, grasping a Broad Sword, the Pummel and Hilt, Topaz, with this motto: — Ense petit placidam Sub Libertate Quietem. And around the Seal: — Sigillum Reipublicae Massachusettensis.

Here too, safely encased, are the Colony charter of Massachusetts Bay, issued by Charles I, 1628; the Province charter, by William and Mary, 1692; explanatory charter, by George II; the original manuscript of the constitution of the Commonwealth and the amendments, together with an attested copy of the constitution, which was made in 1894, the original having become illegible in parts.

Charters

In the archives division, fourth floor, are all the executive and legislative records of Massachusetts. Of especial interest are the military records of the Narragansett war, the French and Indian campaigns, the muster and payrolls of the Revolution. There is now a complete record-index from 1710 to 1783, covering the years of the French and Indian and Revoluntary wars. Here are also preserved the

Archives

records of the Governor and Company of New England, which later became the records of the General Court; the original parchment treaties made with the tribes of Eastern Indians; the original depositions and examinations of persons accused of witchcraft; manuscript letters and papers of the revolutionary period; maps and plans of early grants of townships and to individuals by the Province and Commonwealth; the State surveys of 1794 and 1830.

Archives

State Library — The Bradford History

The State Library[1] is at the extreme north. It is one of the largest State reference libraries in the United States, having a collection of over 410,000 volumes and pamphlets. The following are among the many things to be found on the shelves, — the laws and judicial decisions, congressional and public documents of the United States, the several States and Territories; the laws, judicial decisions and reports of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies; the statute law of other civilized countries; the journals and debates of the constitutional conventions; history, biography, genealogy, town reports, maps and newspapers relating to New England, especially to Massachusetts as Colony, Province and Commonwealth; books on government, social and political science, finance, taxation, banking, agriculture, horticulture,

State Library

[1] Established by Chapter 123, Acts of 1826.

pedagogy and education, penology, charities, State industries, civic development and betterment, and a good working library of reference books. Here is the "History of Plimoth Plantation," by Governor William Bradford, returned to the Commonwealth from the library of the Consistorial and Episcopal Court of London, by the Lord Bishop of London, through the efforts of George F. Hoar, United States Senator, and Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador at the Court at St. James's, and received in behalf of the Commonwealth by His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Governor, May 26, 1897; also a portrait of Charles Sumner,[1] United States Senator, by Henry Ulke, — presented to the Commonwealth in 1884, by James Wormley of Washington, D. C.; and a gold medal offered to Mr. Sumner in July, 1871, by the government of Hayti, in recognition of his successful efforts in 1862, to establish diplomatic relations between the republic of Hayti and the United States of America, and for his equally successful efforts to prevent the annexation of the republic of Dominica to the United States, which medal, in conformity with a provision of the Federal Constitution, he declined to receive and which, at his suggestion, was presented to Massachusetts.[2] In the skylight forming a portion of the ceiling of the reading room are the memorable dates, 1620, 1775, 1861.

State Library

[1] See Appendix.

[2] Placed in the State Library, by Chapter 5, Resolves of 1877.

State Library

A portrait bust of U. S. Senator Hoar,[1] by Daniel C. French, sculptor, was purchased by authority of chapter 62, Resolves of 1906, and unveiled September 29, 1908, by Governor Guild in the presence of the Executive Council.

(Inscription)

GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR
1826—1904
SCHOLAR JURIST STATESMAN
PURE IN LIFE
INCORRUPTIBLE IN POLITICS
CHAMPION OF FREEDOM
FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

House of Representatives — The Codfish

House of Representatives

Leaving the library and passing into the west corridor, the visitor enters the reading and writing rooms and post-office connected with the House of Representatives. Beyond are the ladies' reception room and Representatives' chamber, both finished in white mahogany. The entire wall of the House, from floor to gallery, is panelled. The gallery is surmounted by ten Corinthian columns, and above is the beautiful coved ceiling.[2] The coat-of-arms and names of the counties are wrought in the glass; upon the frieze are the names of fifty-three noted men:—

[1] See Appendix. Also page 145.
[2] Frescoes by Frank Hill Smith.

John Carver and William Bradford, the first two governors of Plymouth Colony.

John Endecott and John Winthrop, the first two governors of Massachusetts Colony.

Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts Colony in 1636; beheaded in England in 1662 for his devotion to liberty.

Timothy Pickering, adjutant-general and quartermaster-general on the staff of General Washington, in the Revolutionary war; later postmaster-general, secretary of war and secretary of state in Washington's cabinet, also senator from Massachusetts.

Henry Knox, major-general in the Revolutionary war and secretary of war in Washington's cabinet.

Benjamin Lincoln, major-general in the Revolutionary war.

John Adams, revolutionary statesman; first vice-president and second president of the United States.

Nathan Dane, member of the Continental Congress of 1785–87, and author of the ordinance of 1787 which prohibited slavery in the territories west of the Ohio River.

Josiah Quincy, statesman and president of Harvard College.

John Quincy Adams, statesman and sixth president of United States.

Daniel Webster and Charles Sumner, statesmen and senators from Massachusetts.

Henry Wilson, statesman, senator and vice-president of the United States.

John A. Andrew, governor of Massachusetts during the Civil war.

Rufus Choate, orator and senator from Massachusetts.

Theophilus Parsons and Lemuel Shaw, chief justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Joseph Story, justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Edward Everett, statesman, orator, United States senator and governor of Massachusetts.

Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, anti-slavery orators.

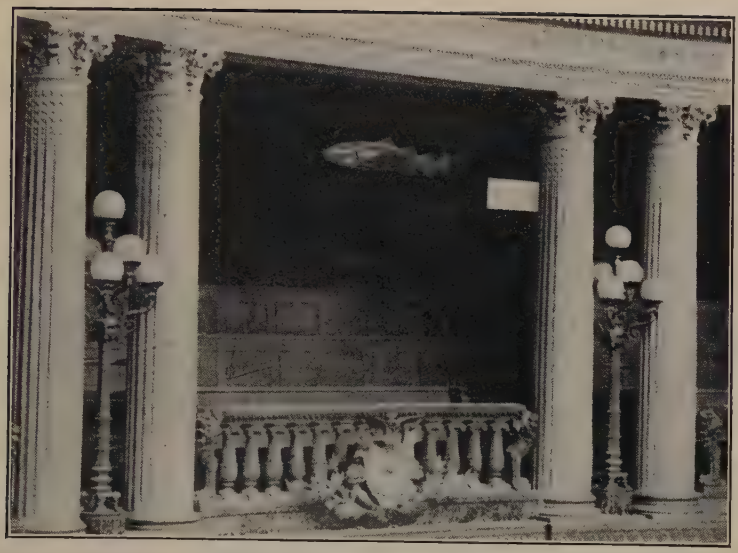
Horace Mann, educator.

Samuel G. Howe, educator of the blind.

Charles Allen, member of Congress, and chief justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

Charles Devens, major-general in the Civil war, attorney-general of the United States and justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

William F. Bartlett, major-general in the Civil war.



THE HISTORIC CODFISH IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Rufus Putnam, brigadier general in the Revolutionary war, and founder of the Marietta Colony in Ohio.

Benjamin Franklin, revolutionary patriot and scientist.

Nathaniel Bowditch and Benjamin Peirce, mathematicians.

Louis Agassiz, naturalist.

William T. G. Morton, discoverer of the anæsthetic property in ether.

Charles Bulfinch, architect.

Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph.

Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone.

George Bancroft, William H. Prescott, J. Lothrop Motley and Francis Parkman, historians.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, poet and prose writer. Nathaniel Hawthorne, author. Oliver Wendell Holmes, poet and prose writer. William Cullen Bryant and Henry W. Longfellow, poets. James Russell Lowell, poet and prose writer. John Greenleaf Whittier, poet.

John Singleton Copley, artist of ante-revolutionary period.

William M. Hunt, artist.

Jonathan Edwards, William Ellery Channing and Phillips Brooks, preachers.

All the foregoing were sons of Massachusetts, either by birth or adoption.

The National and State colors have been suspended over the Speaker's chair; at the right is the United States shield; at the left, the State coat-of-arms. Opposite the desk, between the two central columns, is suspended the historic

Codfish

Wednesday, March 17, 1784, Mr. John Rowe "moved the House that leave might be given to hang up the representation of a Cod Fish in the room where the House sit, as a memorial of the importance of the Cod Fishery to the welfare of this Commonwealth as had been usual formerly."

Codfish

Possibly an emblem hung in the old State, or Town, House, but as this structure was burned Dec. 9, 1747, the codfish doubtless was destroyed. The State House, in State Street, was erected in 1748, and although it is not known when the codfish was restored, in a bill of 1773, presented by Thomas Crafts, Jr., to the Province of Massachusetts Bay, the following item appears,— "To painting Codfish . . . 15 shillings."

As moved by Mr. Rowe, the emblem was suspended in the House, remaining there until transferred to the new State House, with the archives, in 1798, and suspended in the House of Representatives. Just before its transfer, it received a fresh coat of paint, as shown by a bill of Dec. 6, 1797, from Samuel Gore, — "Painting Codfish 12 s." On March 7, 1895, it was ordered "that the Sergeant-at-Arms be and is hereby directed to cause the immediate removal of the ancient representation of a codfish from its present position in the chamber recently vacated by the House, and to cause it to be suspended in a suitable place over the Speaker's chair in the new chamber."[1] A committee of fifteen, under the escort of John G. B. Adams, Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the old chamber, when the emblem was lowered, wrapped in an American flag, and borne to the House of Representatives by four messengers. It was repaired and painted by Walter M. Brackett at an expense of $100.00,[2] and on

[1] Chapter 65, Resolves of 1895.
[2] Auditor's Report 1895, page 541.

April 29, 1895, was ordered to be hung opposite the Speaker's chair. This was accomplished May 6, 1895. The codfish is made of pine; it measures 4 feet, 11½ inches long, and is approximately 10 inches through the largest part of the body.

Codfish

Leading from the west corridor, beyond the House, are the offices of the Speaker and Clerk. In the private room of the former are photographs of the gentlemen who have filled the Speaker's chair since 1780, and the list will be found on pages 128 and 129.

A portrait of Rev. Daniel W. Waldron, who was Chaplain of the House of Representatives, 1879–1918, is authorized by Chapter 494, item 34b, Acts of 1923.

Incident to the occupancy of the new House of Representatives in the Extension, and the preservation of the Bulfinch Front, the House chairs were sold in 1896, 1897 and 1898, the members of 1894 having the first opportunity to purchase; the Senate chairs were sold in 1897 and 1898, Senators of 1897 having first choice; and the chairs in the Council Chamber were sold in 1898 to Councillors of the preceding year.

The first General Court, which was held under the constitution, assembled in Boston, Wednesday, October 25, 1780. It held three sessions and was prorogued May 19, 1781. From 1781 until 1832 the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May. In 1832 the constitution was amended so that the political year should begin the first Wednesday in January.

Speakers of the House of Representatives

NAME.	Session.	NAME.	Session.
Caleb Davis,	1780–81. 1781–82.[1]	Joseph Story,	1811. 1811–12.[1]
Nathaniel Gorham,	1782. 1782–83. 1785–86.	Eleazer W. Ripley,	1812.
Tristram Dalton,	1783–84.	Elijah H. Mills,	1820–21.[1]
Samuel Allyne Otis,	1784–85.	Josiah Quincy,	1821. 1821–22.[1]
Artemas Ward,	1786–87.	Luther Lawrence,	1822.
James Warren,	1787–88.	Levi Lincoln,	1822–23.
Theodore Sedgwick,	1788–89.	William C. Jarvis,	1823–25. 1826–28.
David Cobb,	1789–93.	Timothy Fuller,	1825–26.
Edward H. Robbins,	1793–1802.	William B. Calhoun,	1828–30. 1830, 31, 32, 33, 34.
John Coffin Jones,	1802–03.	Julius Rockwell,	1835, 36, 37, 58.
Harrison Gray Otis,	1803–05.	Robert C. Winthrop,	1838, 39, 40.
Timothy Bigelow,	1805–06. 1808–10. 1812–20.	George Ashmun,	1841.
Perez Morton,	1806–08. 1810–11.[1]		

[1] Resigned.

Speakers of the House of Representatives — Concluded.

NAME.	Session.	NAME.	Session.
Thomas Kinnicut,	1842, 44.[1]	John E. Sanford,	1872, 73, 74, 75.
Daniel P. King,	1843.	John D. Long,	1876, 77, 78.
Samuel H. Walley, Jr.,	1844, 45, 46.	Levi C. Wade,	1879.
Ebenezer Bradbury,	1847.	Charles J. Noyes,	1880, 81, 82, 87, 88.
Francis B. Crowninshield,	1848, 49.	George A. Marden,	1883, 84.
Ensign H. Kellog,	1850.	John Q. A. Brackett,	1885, 86.
Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.,	1851, 52.	William E. Barrett,	1889, 90, 91, 92, 93.
George Bliss,	1853.	George v. L. Meyer,	1894, 95, 96.
Otis P. Lord,	1854.	John L. Bates,	1897, 98, 99.
Daniel C. Eddy,	1855.	James J. Myers,	1900, 01, 02, 03.
Charles A. Phelps,	1856, 57.	Louis A. Frothingham,	1904, 05.
Charles Hale,	1859.	John N. Cole,	1906, 07, 08.
John A. Goodwin,	1860, 61.	Joseph Walker,	1909, 10, 11.
Alexander H. Bullock,	1862, 63, 64, 65.	Grafton D. Cushing,	1912, 13, 14.
James M. Stone,	1866, 67.	Channing H. Cox,	1915, 16, 17, 18.
Harvey Jewell,	1868, 69, 70, 71.	Joseph E. Warner,	1919, 20.
		Benjamin Loring Young,	1921, 22, 23, 24.

[1] Resigned.

Wolcott and the Men of Massachusetts in the Spanish American War

The memorial to Roger Wolcott, late Governor, and the men of Massachusetts who served in the war with Spain, — by Daniel Chester French, sculptor, and Henry Bacon, architect, — is on the third floor, opposite the main staircase. It was dedicated Dec. 31, 1906, in the presence of Mrs. Wolcott, members of her family, the staff of the late Governor, veterans of the Spanish American War, and many other friends. The address of presentation was made by His Honor Eben S. Draper, Lieutenant Governor; then the curtains were drawn aside by a detail from Roger Wolcott Camp, No. 26, L. S. W. V., and after an address by Capt. Frederick A. Walker, Commander-in-Chief of that organization, His Excellency Curtis Guild, Jr., Governor, accepted the memorial in behalf of the Commonwealth. It consists of a bronze portrait statue of heroic size, the figure of the Governor being seated. The chair is a representation of the Governor's chair in the Council Chamber. The statue is mounted upon a pedestal of Tennessee marble against a Siena marble background, and is flanked on either side by Tennessee marble pilasters, upon which are sculptured figures representing the soldier and sailor of the Spanish American War.

Wolcott

(Inscription on the Pedestal)

ROGER WOLCOTT
BORN JULY 13–1847 —— DIED DECEMBER 21–1900
GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS
1897–1898 AND 1899

(Inscription on the Frieze)

ERECTED WITH OFFERINGS FROM THOUSANDS OF
MASSACHUSETTS PEOPLE
TO EXPRESS THEIR LOVE AND ADMIRATION FOR GOVERNOR
WOLCOTT
TO KEEP BEFORE FUTURE GENERATIONS HIS HIGH EXAMPLE OF
CIVIC VIRTUE
AND TO COMMEMORATE THE MEN OF MASSACHUSETTS
WHO SERVED IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN IN 1898

The corridors between the House of Representatives and department of the Secretary of the Commonwealth are lighted mainly from a stained-glass window. In the arched panels of the ceiling[1] appear the names of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Joseph Warren and James Otis, patriot leaders in the Revolution. These panels are also adorned with emblems of education, science, commerce, agriculture, machinery, war, peace.

Memorial to World War Chaplains

World War Chaplains

On the west wall, there is a bronze tablet to the memory of the four Massachusetts chaplains[2] who made the supreme sacrifice in the World war,—unveiled and dedi-

[1] Frescoes by Frank Hill Smith. [2] Chapter 45, Resolves of 1921.

cated July 19, 1922, that being an anniversary of the great drive by American troops in France. The chairman of the commission, Raymond H. Trefry, presided and the presentation was made by Rev. Roland D. Sawyer. Prayer was offered by Rev. Father Michael J. O'Connor, chaplain of the 101st Regiment, a colleague of the men honored, and the tablet was unveiled by Elizabeth Martin, a niece of Rev. Father William F. Davitt. In accepting the memorial, Governor Channing H. Cox referred to these chaplains as, —

World War Chaplains

". . . . brave, devoted, saintly men, apostles of honorable peace. They were no less mighty warriors against the aggression of despotic rule. Where the armed forces went, there these gentle patriots followed, speaking words of encouragement, comforting the wounded and sustaining the faith of souls sore-tried. Triumphantly they went down into the valley of the shadow of death. They have not returned, but memory of their consecrated sacrifice is our priceless heritage, a continuing challenge to us and to generations unborn to dare to fight for the right, for God and for country."

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Father O'Connor, and a bugler sounded taps. Among those present were members of the Governor's Council and staff, Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and relatives of the chaplains. The tablet, approved by the State Art Commission, is a bas-relief in bronze, by Miss Bashka Paeff. It represents a dying soldier, who has been taken to the protection of a shell-hole by two

chaplains, where they tenderly bend above him in ministration.

(Inscription)

WHERE SHELLS BURST AND MEN FELL
BROKEN AND BLEEDING THEY CALMLY MINISTERED
HEROIC WITNESSES TO THE POWER OF THE FAITH THEY PREACHED

ERECTED BY THE COMMONWEALTH TO COMMEMORATE
THE SERVICE OF ITS CHAPLAINS WHO DIED IN THE WORLD WAR
REV. CAPT. WALTON S. DANKER * LIEUT. FR. JOHN B. DEVALLES
CHAPLAIN 104TH U. S. INFANTRY * CHAPLAIN 104TH U. S. INFANTRY
LIEUT. FR. WILLIAM F. DAVITT * LIEUT. FR. SIMON A. O'ROURKE
CHAPLAIN 125TH U. S. INFANTRY * CHAPLAIN U. S. NAVY

United States Senators

In Senate committee room No. 433 — a skylight contains the names of Adams, Pickering, Webster, Cabot, Strong, Bates, Davis, Silsbee, Otis, Varnum, Mason, Hoar, Lodge, Dawes, Foster, Dexter, Rockwell, Everett, Sumner, Wilson, Boutwell, Goodhue, Washburn, Sedgwick, Rantoul, Winthrop, Choate, Dalton, Mills, Mellen, Ashmun, Gore, Lloyd, — United States Senators from Massachusetts. The glass door-panels have a Bible, Puritan hat, cross swords, codfish, the "Mayflower, Plymouth, December XXI, MDCXX" and "Arbella, Salem, June XII, MDCXXX."

In General

The first House of Representatives met May 14, 1634. For some years the Assistants and Deputies sat together in one room and voted together, the

majority of the whole deciding a vote; but in 1644 the branches separated and the House of Deputies, for the first time sitting and acting apart from the Assistants, appointed a Doorkeeper. From that year to the present the line has not been broken, as the following list will show:—

Sergeant-at-Arms Department

1644–51. . . Samuel Greene, Doorkeeper.
1651–59. . . Edward Micheson, Messenger.
1659–93. . . John Marshall, Messenger.
1693–1713. . James Maxwell, Doorkeeper and Messenger.
1713–15. . . Samuel Maxwell, Doorkeeper.
1715–26. . . John Flagg, Doorkeeper.
1726–48. . . Richard Hubbard, Doorkeeper.
1748–50. . . Abraham Belknap, Doorkeeper.
1750–86. . . William Baker, Doorkeeper and Messenger.
1774–78. . . (Provincial Congress), Jeremiah Hunt, Doorkeeper.
1774. . . . (At Cambridge) (Provincial Congress), "Mr. Darling," Doorkeeper.
1786–1835. . Jacob Kuhn,[1] Messenger.
1835–59. . . Benjamin Stevens, Sergeant-at-Arms.
1859–75. . . John Morrissey, Sergeant-at-Arms.
1875–86. . . Oreb F. Mitchell, Sergeant-at-Arms.
1886–1900. . (October 19), John G. B. Adams,[1] Sergeant-at-Arms.
1900. . . . (October 24)–1901 (January 2), Charles G. Davis, Acting Sergeant-at-Arms.
1901–1904. . Charles G. Davis, Sergeant-at-Arms.
1904–1910. . David T. Remington,[1] Sergeant-at-Arms.
1910–1920. . (Feb. 22) Thomas F. Pedrick,[1] Sergeant-at-Arms.
1920. . . . (Mar. 12)—1921, James Beatty, Sergeant-at-Arms.
1921. . . . Charles O. Holt, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The pay of Samuel Greene was "2s p day, with diett & lodginge." Greene and Edward Micheson served under the Massachusetts Bay Colony, when the Court met in the old First Church

[1] See Appendix.

on Washington Street; John Marshall served under the Province, and was custodian of the first Town House (built 1657); James Maxwell and Richard Hubbard were messengers respectively when the first and second Town Houses were burned (1711 and 1747); Abraham Belknap became custodian of the present "old State House"[1] (built 1748); William Baker was evidently custodian of the building during the siege of Boston; Jacob Kuhn served in the State Street building, as well as the Bulfinch State House.

March 2, 1798, the agents were directed to build a house for the Messenger. It was situated on the easterly side of Hancock Street, No. 46, not far below the present Hancock Street entrance of the State House, and Mr. Kuhn lived in it for many years. Benjamin Stevens also resided there until 1848, but the property having been sold the previous year to the water commissioners of the city of Boston, the Commonwealth purchased the estate No. 12 Hancock Street, under a resolve of April 13, 1847, and this was kept as the residence of the Sergeant-at-Arms until ordered sold, April 6, 1859.

Portraits of seven of the officers who served between 1786 and 1920 are in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office. The crayon of Benjamin Stevens was given by Charles Edward Stevens. The oil paintings of John G. B. Adams, Darius Cobb, artist, of David T. Remington

[1] The old State House was built within the walls of its predecessor, erected in 1713, and on the site of the Town House of 1657.

and Thomas F. Pedrick, John L. Findlay, artist, were presented by the Sergeant-at-Arms' appointees, May 6, 1901, June 11, 1906, and June 13, 1910, respectively.

Heating and Lighting

Those who are interested in heating and lighting should visit the engine and dynamo rooms. A few words only are necessary to show the progress in this department. There were fireplaces originally in the Bulfinch building, wood being used entirely for fuel. Later on came stoves and open grates, then hot-air furnaces. A hot-water heating apparatus was installed in the Bryant addition, and went into operation in January, 1855; but it was not until the alterations of 1867–68 that the entire State House was heated by steam. The central avenue leading from Beacon Street to the State House, Doric Hall, the House of Representatives, and certain passageways were first lighted by gas in 1849[1]; the Senate, in 1851.[2] The House was wired for electricity in 1883; the Senate, a few years later; and when the extension was built, an electric plant with 9,500 incandescent lights was installed; the present capacity is 13,000 lamps. In 1902, a pocket 106′ long, 76′ wide and 19′ 6″ high in the centre (capacity 4,500 tons of coal based on 32 cubic feet to the ton), was built under the park; on Feb. 5, 1923, an oil burning system was installed. There are

[1] Chapter 65, Resolves of 1849. [2] Chapter 67, Resolves of 1851.

now eleven passenger elevators in the building; the first two were installed in 1885.

Treasury Chests

There are two interesting iron chests in the private office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. They were discovered in 1900 by former Treasurer Edward S. Bradford, when he was rearranging the basement storeroom of his department. The smaller one was open and empty. The larger was locked, and there was a blank escutcheon, with guard, on the front. Examination disclosed a hidden spring, for a portion of the iron belting on the top yielded to pressure and snapped back, revealing the true keyhole. From under the cover—the keyhole being on the top of the chest—bolts slip out at intervals along the front and sides, catching securely beneath the iron edges of the chest; projections also fit underneath the rear edge, thus protecting that side of the box; the iron sheathing, which protects the lock system, on the inside of the cover, is decorated, two crowns being the most prominent part of the work. The smaller chest is 2′ 8″ long, 16½″ wide and 16½″ deep; the larger is 3′ long, 1′ 6″ wide and 20″ deep. The larger chest contains a covered box, with lock and key, all of iron, which was presumably used for specie. This chest also protected an old heavy wooden box, which contained bonds, notes, Continental money, consolidated army notes and bills of exchange, ranging from 1747 to 1817,[1] and as many of them had not been can-

[1] Senate files No. 8458, Jan. 19, 1828, report of Committee as to certain articles in the Treasury.

celled, Treasurer Bradford resealed the box and placed it in the Treasury vault. Each of these chests has its key; also heavy wrought iron handles on the ends, with two hasps, for padlocks, on the front; the rust of years was removed by sandblast, and the surfaces lacquered. It is not known how long ago these relics first came into the possession of the State, but perhaps they were removed from the old State House when the Bulfinch State House was first occupied in 1798, and in the early days they undoubtedly held the money and valuable papers of the Treasury.

Service Flags

A silk service flag, containing eleven stars attesting to the patriotic response of members of the House of Representatives to the call of their country, was given by Mrs. John H. Sherburne, of Brookline. She presented it in the House Chamber at the session of May 2, 1918; it was accepted by Hon. Joseph E. Warner, Speaker, and dedicated in prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Daniel W. Waldron.[1]

Another service flag, representing three hundred and fifty-four employees, was dedicated Oct. 18, 1918, by His Excellency Samuel W. McCall, Governor, and the State House Commission.

A military map of the territory occupied by the Armies of the World War, showing the order of battle on the Western Front, at 11 A.M., Nov. 11, 1918, — was presented by Lieutenant Colonel Donald B. Sanger, of Cambridge, Mass.

[1] Journal of the House, May 2, 1918.

Animals in World War

A bronze tablet, given by the friends of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,[1] and placed in the East Wing entrance, was dedicated, Mar. 30, 1920. It was presented by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Society, unveiled by Miss Eugenia Frothingham, and accepted by His Excellency Calvin Coolidge, Governor.

(Inscription)

THIS TABLET
IS ERECTED TO THE MEMORY
OF THE HORSES, DOGS AND OTHER
ANIMALS WHOSE FAITHFUL SERVICE,
WHOSE SUFFERINGS AND WHOSE
DEATH WERE PART OF THE PRICE
PAID IN THE GREAT WORLD WAR
1914–1919, WAGED IN BEHALF OF THE
LIBERTIES OF MANKIND.

Below the inscription are the seals of the Massachusetts Society, and of the American Humane Education Society.

Dr. Rowley said, in part, — "Never before, I think, has State or Nation by act of its legislative body granted place within its capitol for a memorial to perpetuate the memory of those lowlier fellow-creatures whose faithful service, whose sufferings and death were a part of the price paid in defence of its liberties. . . In the years to come, as through these halls teachers from our public schools lead their pupils, pointing out the memorials of historic interest, they will pause a moment here to teach anew the lesson of our kinship with the life below us, and speak of its claim upon us for justice and compassion."

[1] Chapter 67, Resolves of 1919.

In accepting the tablet, Governor Coolidge said that "Those whom this tablet honors will never know its meaning, its significance, or even of its existence, but we can understand what it means and how much was done for the benefit of mankind by these creatures who suffered for our sakes. We can show our own worthiness by an appreciation of what these creatures did, and how they suffered for our welfare. I accept this tablet as characteristic of the teachings of the Commonwealth. I accept it with an acknowledgment of the generosity that prompted those who have made it possible. I accept it as an expression of all that is highest and noblest in the history of the Commonwealth."

Animals in World War

Congressional Medal of Honor Men

There is to be placed in the State House a memorial to preserve the Commonwealth's regard for the heroic services in the World war of four Congressional medal of honor men,[1] — late Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, formerly Major 308th Infantry, 77th Division; late Private, first class, Michael J. Perkins, Company D, 101st Infantry, 26th Division; late Private George Dilboy, Company H, 103d Infantry, 26th Division, and late Second Lieut. Ralph Talbot, Squadron C, First Marine Aviation Force in France, United States Marine Corps.

Medal of Honor Men

[1] Chapter 38, Resolves of 1922; Chapter 23, Resolves of 1923.

Sun Dial

A sun dial was presented by The Right Honorable Earl Spencer, G. C. V. O., Althorp Park, Northampton, England, through Hon. Walter Hines Page, Ambassador of the United States at the Court at St. James's. In his letter of transmittal, Dec. 26, 1917, the Earl wrote that, —

"About twenty years ago a sun dial was found cast away in the rick yard of one of the farm houses in Little Brington, not far from the Washington house in that village. This sun dial is in my possession and I think that there can be hardly any doubt of its having belonged to Robert Washington, who was uncle[1] of the emigrant, John Washington. The arms are the same as those on the Washington memorial stones in Brington Church. The initials "R. E." under "W" all point to the sun dial having belonged to Robert and Elizabeth Washington, and the date carved in the stone, "1617", corroborates this theory, as both Robert and Elizabeth did not die until 1622. . . . . Naturally in three hundred years the original sun dial has become damaged, and some part of the escutcheon has been nearly worn away, but I have had the facsimile made as like as possible to what the original must have been in 1617 . . . and I wonder if I might have the pleasure of asking Your Excellency to accept this copy for transmission when possible (probably after the War), to the United States when perhaps it might be placed somewhere near those facsimiles given by my brother."[2]

The sun dial was received by His Excellency Calvin Coolidge, Governor, July 8, 1919, from Mrs. Page.

Battleship Massachusetts

The bow ornament of the battleship "Massachusetts," was loaned by the Navy Department, April 5, 1913, — the center in the form of a shield, ornamented by an eagle, and surrounded with elaborately wrought scroll work. This is in charge of the Superintendent of Buildings.

[1] Great uncle.

[2] See pages 41 and 42.

Province House

Upon the demolishing of the Province House,[1] His Excellency Channing H. Cox, Governor, accepted on Oct. 3, 1923, a fireplace from the east room, principal floor of that historic official residence of the Royal Governors,—as a gift from Max Shoolman, representing the Olympic Theatres, Inc. The bricks and two oak beams are carefully marked and numbered, so that the fireplace can be rebuilt in the State House, as soon as a location is chosen. The material is now in the care of the Superintendent of Buildings.

Flags

The National and State flags carried by the Massachusetts veterans of the Civil war during the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, July 1 to 4, 1913, were transferred to the Sergeant-at-Arms Sept. 3, 1913, by vote of the Governor and Council; he also has a State flag, presented by Miss Fanny Brooks, of Milton, and accepted by the Executive Council on March 24, 1915; a National flag, of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, once owned by Jeremiah Coney, of Charlestown, who served on the "Constitution" through the War of 1812, — presented by Mrs. Alice J. Durgin, of Stoneham, Jan. 2, 1918, and another flag of the same design, presented by Mrs. Clara A. Zoller, of Brighton, Oct. 24, 1918; an American garrison flag, presented to His Excellency Calvin Coolidge, Governor, December 22, 1920, through Walter A.

[1] Erected by Peter Sergeant in 1679; bought by the Province in 1715.

Robinson, chairman of the Memorial Commission for Massachusetts Dead of the World war in Foreign Countries; this flag had covered the casket of a Massachusetts soldier and was conveyed to the Governor in behalf of the American Graves Registration Service in Europe, to express the gratification of this Service at the report of the Commission and at the thoughtfulness of the Commonwealth in providing for the examination they made, Governor Coolidge receiving it with "honor and with affection;" a replica of the "Siege of Boston" or "Cambridge" flag (also known as the "Great Union" flag), presented Jan. 23, 1922, by Thomas H. Cummings, Librarian of the Cambridge Public Library.

Portraits

Portraits of John Adams, second President of the United States, William Shirley, Esq., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Massachusetts Bay and Sir William Pepperrell, Bart., Colonel of one of His Majesties' Regiments of Foot, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, — presented by Mrs. Frederick Lewis Gay, of Annisquam, July 19, 1918; two bas-reliefs of Governor John Davis[1]:— one has been in the Senate Reception Room many years, and the other was sent to the Sergeant-at-Arms May 15, 1922, by U. Waldo Cutler, Director of the Worcester Historical Society.

There is also a hickory cane which was presented, June 30, 1910, to His Excellency Eben S. Draper, Gov-

[1] See page 97.

ernor, by Milton Robinson, a Kentucky slave, who escaped to Indiana; he came to Boston, enlisted in the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war. Mr. Robinson lived at the Soldiers' Home, Lafayette, Indiana, which stands near the battlefield of Tippecanoe, and from a grove on the edge of that battlefield he procured the hickory from which the cane was made, and adorned it with its own twigs, using the colors red, white and blue; it bears a carved National flag, and the initial of his company "F", with the number of the regiment.

Senate Reception Room

In addition to the gifts indicated on page 113, there is a medal and a diploma awarded to Massachusetts by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915; four medals awarded to the State Department of Health: — Republique Francaise, Exposition Universelle Internationale, 1900, Bureau D'Hygiene De L'Etat De Massachusetts; Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904; Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, 1905; International Congress on Tuberculosis, 1908. Later gifts are a medal of honor presented by The Congress of the United States to Sergeant Benjamin H. Jellison, Company C, 19th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, for meritorious services during the battle of Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863, — given by Mr. Jellison Feb. 1, 1921; a mortar moulded in the winter of 1863–64 in front of Petersburg, Va., by George F. Bowles, of the 36th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; the mortar and carriage were made of bullets picked

up by him at the time, and were presented by his grandson, George Andrew Bowles, of Somerville, Feb. 17, 1921.

Portraits Busts

Several departments have portraits of the gentlemen who have presided over their offices, — Agriculture, Attorney General, Auditor, Education, Grand Army, Insurance, Public Safety, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Surgeon General, Tax Commissioner and Treasurer. The Senate and House of Representatives have a number of group photographs, including one of the members of the House of 1885 and 1886, Hon. John Q. A. Brackett, Speaker, presented by Mrs. Brackett, July 11, 1918. The Secretary of the Commonwealth has a portrait of John Avery, first Secretary under the constitution, 1780–1806, given by John E. Sanborn. In the State Library there are portraits of Charles Carleton Coffin,[1] by Frank Tompkins, 1891, bequeathed to the State Librarian and his successors, and of Caleb B. Tillinghast, State Librarian, 1879–1909, by Walter Gilman Page, given by friends; also busts of Mr. Tillinghast; John D. Long, governor, by P. Millet; Rev. Charles Brooks,[1] by Thomas Crawford, Rome, 1842, received in 1892, conforming to the wishes of his family; Henry Todd,[1] presented by his family; Arthur Buckminster Fuller,[1] chaplain Sixteenth Massachusetts Infantry, Civil war.

The remaining portions of the building are devoted to departments and committee rooms.

[1] See Appendix.

The State coat-of-arms ornaments the balconies of the east and west wings, and the Derne Street gate.

Coats-of-Arms

Boston England

The coat-of-arms of Boston, England, is on the Bowdoin Street gate; its heraldry is: — Sable. — Three ducal coronets in pale, or. Crest. — On a woolpack, a ram couchant, or. Supporters. — Two mermaids proper, ducally crowned, or.

Fountains

Two bronze fountains were erected on the front lawns in 1849;[1] the base of each was ornamented with the State coat-of-arms, and the scallop or conkle shell which for hundreds of years has been the badge of pilgrims; they were removed in 1919.

Spanish Cannon — Monogram

The Spanish cannon, on the west front lawn, has another insignia which should be added to those described on page 31, — a monogram "J B", surmounted by a Napoleonic crown, while below it appears "I I", and a sheaf of wheat with bow-knot. Because of the cannon's association with the Condé de Ezpeleta and the French invasion of Spain in 1808, this insignia has historical importance, as the monogram is undoubtedly that of Joseph Bonaparte, who was king of Spain 1808-1813, and brother of Napoleon I, Emperor of France.

[1] Chapter 5, Resolves of 1850.

THE STATE HOUSE

TABLET

(Placed near gates that mark the entrance to the Hancock Mansion).[1]

HERE STOOD THE RESIDENCE OF
JOHN HANCOCK
A PROMINENT AND PATRIOTIC
MERCHANT OF BOSTON, THE FIRST
SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, AND
FIRST GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS
UNDER THE STATE CONSTITUTION

ERECTED 1737. REMOVED 1863.

[1] See page 28. Cast by William Blake, Blake's Bell Foundry, Causeway St., Boston.

Flag Day, June 14, 1921

Extract from a speech by the late George Pearl Webster, of Boxford, representative in the General Court.

(Referring to a suggestion that the flags of the Spanish American and World wars, should be placed in Memorial Hall with the flags of the Civil war.)

Extract

. . . "The suggestion has been carried into effect, and not only the flags of the World war but the Spanish-American standards added to the company of their elder brothers of the Civil conflict. And so at last they stand as they should, in a glorious circle, that appropriate figure in which no precedence can be determined because it has neither beginning nor end, with no distinction save the seniority indicated by their fading colors; and the memories of Antietam are mingled with the memories of Santiago and the Argonne; and Gettysburg calls to San Juan Hill, and a great answer comes from Chateau-Thierry, and the mellow light that floods through the tinted arch above transfigures all that hallowed company with the glory of the past and the serene assurance of the future."

APPENDIX

POLITICAL AND MILITARY RECORD

OF THOSE IN WHOSE HONOR A BUST, OIL PORTRAIT, STATUE OR TABLET HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE STATE HOUSE

JOHN G. B. ADAMS

Captain Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Civil War; Messenger to Electoral College, 1868; inspector, Boston Custom House, 1877–78; postmaster at Lynn, 1878 — Dec. 15, 1884 (resigned); deputy superintendent Massachusetts Reformatory, 1885; sergeant at arms, Massachusetts Legislature, 1886–Oct. 19, 1900; commander-in-chief G. A. R., 1893–94.

SAMUEL ADAMS

Clerk House of Representatives; Colonial Legislature, 1765–74; Continental Congress, 1774–81; signer Declaration of Independence; assisted in framing State Constitution, 1780; president Senate, 1781–86, 1787–88; Council; Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; lieutenant governor, 1789–94; governor, 1794–97.

OLIVER AMES

Senate, 1880; lieutenant governor, 1883–87; governor, 1887–89.

JOHN A. ANDREW

House of Representatives, 1858; Republican National Convention, 1860; "war governor" of Massachusetts, 1861–65.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS

House of Representatives, 1849–52; speaker, 1851, 52; Senate, 1874; president State Constitutional Convention, 1853; Congress, 1853–57, 1865–73, 1875–77, 1889–91; speaker National House of Representatives, 1855–57; governor, 1858–60; major-general, Civil war; U. S. marshal, 1879–88; presidential elector, 1892.

WILLIAM FRANCIS BARTLETT

Captain Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Civil war, 1861; colonel Forty-ninth Infantry, 1862; colonel Fifty-seventh Infantry, 1863; brigadier general 1864; brevet major-general, 1865.

JOHN L. BATES

Boston Common Council, 1891, 92; House of Representatives, 1894–99; speaker, 1897, 98, 99; lieutenant governor, 1900, 01, 02; governor, 1903, 04; president, State Constitutional Convention, 1917, 18, 19.

JONATHAN BELCHER

Governor, 1730–41; governor of New Jersey, 1747–57; leader of the anti-prerogative party in the General Court; councillor; agent of the Province in Great Britain.

RICHARD BILL

Provincial Councillor. (See page 99.)

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL

House of Representatives, 1842–44, 1847–50; bank commissioner, 1849–50; governor, 1851, 52; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; Republican National Convention, 1860; secretary Board of Education, 1855–61; commissioner internal revenue, 1862, 63; Congress, 1863–69; Secretary of Treasury, 1869–73; U. S. Senate, 1873–77; codified Statutes at large, 1877; counsel for United States before French and American Claims Commission, 1880.

JAMES BOWDOIN

General Court, 1753–56, 1769; Council, 1756, 1769, 1770–74; president Provisional, Council, 1775; presided over State Constitutional Convention, 1780; governor, 1785–87; Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788.

JOHN Q. A. BRACKETT

Boston Common Council, 1873–76, president, 1876; judge advocate general, First Brigade, M. V. M., 1874; House of Representatives, 1877–81, 1884–86; speaker, 1885, 86; lieutenant governor, 1887, 88, 89; governor, 1890.

SIMON BRADSTREET

Assistant judge first court in the Colony, 1630; agent and secretary of Massachusetts; governor's assistant and commissioner to the United Colonies, 1650; agent for Colonies in England, 1662; deputy governor, 1678–79; governor, 1679–86; 1689–92.

GEORGE N. BRIGGS

Register of deeds, 1824–31; Congress, 1831–43; governor, 1844–50; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; justice Court of Common Pleas, 1853–59.

REV. CHARLES BROOKS

Pastor of the Third Church, Hingham, 1820–39; advocated a Board of Education* and Normal Schools as early as 1835. (*Chapter 241, Acts of 1837.)

JOHN BROOKS

Colonel in Revolutionary army; major-general Massachusetts Militia; House of Representatives; Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; Senate; Council; marshal and inspector of revenue 1795; adjutant-general, 1812–15; governor, 1816–23.

CHARLES BULFINCH

Architect. (See page 39.)

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK

House of Representatives, 1845–48, 1861–65; speaker, 1862–65; Senate, 1849; commissioner of insolvency, 1853–56; judge of insolvency, 1856–58; mayor of Worcester, 1859; governor, 1866–68.

ANSON BURLINGAME

Senate, 1852; member of convention for revising State Constitution, 1853; Representative in Congress, 1855–61; minister to China, 1861–67, when he framed articles supplementary to the treaty of 1858, which was China's first formal recognition of international law, and was known as the Burlingame treaty; concluded in behalf of China, treaties with United States, England, Sweden, Prussia, Holland, Denmark.

WILLIAM BURNET

Governor of New York and New Jersey, 1720–28; governor of Massachusetts, 1728–29; died in office, September 2, 1729.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER

House of Representatives and State Constitutional Convention, 1853; Senate, 1859; Democratic National Convention, 1860; major-general in the Civil war; member of Congress 1867–75, 1877–79; governor, 1883.

HENRY H. CHILDS

House of Representatives, 1816 and 1827; State Constitutional Convention, 1820; lieutenant governor, 1843.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN

House of Representatives, 1849–53; Senate, 1860, 61; president of Senate, 1861; Republican National Executive Committee, 1864–72; chairman, 1868–72; lieutenant governor, 1866–68; governor, 1869, 70, 71; Congress, 1877–81.

JOHN H. CLIFFORD

House of Representatives, 1835; district attorney, 1839–49; Senate, 1845; attorney-general, 1849–53, 1854–58; governor, 1853; president Senate, 1862.

DAVID COBB

Provincial Congress, 1775; officer of continental army; brevet brigadier general, 1783; judge Court of Common Pleas, 1784–96; speaker House of Representatives, 1789–93; Congress, 1793–95; Senate, eastern district of Maine; president Senate, 1801–05; chief justice Hancock County (Maine) Court of Common Pleas, 1803–09; lieutenant governor, 1809–10; Board of Military Defence, 1812; Council, 1808–10, 1812–18.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

Northampton City Council, 1899, and City Solicitor, 1900, 01; Clerk of Courts, Hampshire County, 1903; House of Representatives, 1907, 08; mayor, Northampton, 1910, 11; Senate, 1912, 13, 14, 15; president of Senate, 1914,15; lieutenant-governor, 1916, 17, 18; governor, 1919–20; elected vice-president of the United States, Nov. 2, 1920; inaugurated March 4, 1921; elevated to the Presidency August 3, 1923, upon the death of President Warren Gamaliel Harding.

CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN

Author; journalist; army correspondent in the Civil war and Austro-Prussian war; House of Representatives, 1884, 85; Senate, 1890.

CHANNING H. COX

Boston Common Council, 1908, 09; House of Representatives, 1910–1918; speaker, 1915, 16, 17, 18; lieutenant-governor, 1919, 20; governor, 1921–24.

WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE

Republican National Convention and National Committee, 1892, 1896, 1904; lieutenant-governor, 1897, 98, 99; governor, 1900, 01, 02; United States senator, 1904–13.

JOHN DAVIS

Congress, 1825–34; governor, 1834, 35, 41, 42; U. S. Senate, 1835–41, 1845–53.

DENYS DE BERDT

A merchant of London engaged in American trade; agent for the colonies of Massachusetts and Delaware at the court of Great Britain during the passage and repeal of the Stamp Act.

CHARLES DEVENS

Senate, 1848, 49; U. S. Marshal, 1849–53; brigadier general and brevet major-general in Civil war; U. S. attorney-general, 1877–81; justice Supreme Judicial Court, 1873–77, 1881–91.

WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS

Brockton Common Council, 1882, 83, 91; mayor, 1890; House of Representatives, 1883, 84; Democratic National Convention, 1884, 92, 96, 1904; National (gold) Democratic Convention, 1896; Senate, 1886; governor, 1905.

REV. EDMUND DOWSE

Senate, 1869, 70; chaplain of Senate, 1880–January 14, 1904.

EBEN S. DRAPER

Republican National Convention, 1896; president Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association during Spanish American war; lieutenant governor, 1906, 07, 08; governor, 1909, 10.

JOSEPH DUDLEY

Deputy, 1673–75; commissioner to treat with Narragansett Indians, 1675; assistant, 1676–85; agent in England, 1682; president of Colony, May 25–Dec. 20, 1686; Council, 1686; appointed chief justice Massachusetts Superior Court, 1687; chief justice of New York, 1690–93; governor, 1702–15.

WILLIAM DUMMER

Lieutenant governor, 1716–30; acting governor, 1722–28, 1729–30; Council, 1738–39.

JOHN ENDECOTT

Governor, 1629–30, 1644–45, 1649–50, 1651–54, 1655–65; Court of Assistants, 1630–34; conducted expedition against Pequot Indians, 1636; deputy governor, 1641–44, 1650–51, 1654–55; major-general colonial troops, 1645.

HENRY BRADFORD ENDICOTT

See page 60.

WILLIAM EUSTIS

Revolutionary army; with expedition against insurgents in Shay's rebellion, 1786–87; House of Representatives, 1788–94; Council two years; Congress, 1801–05, 1820–23; secretary of war, 1809–12; U. S. minister to Holland, 1815–18; governor, 1823–25.

EDWARD EVERETT

Congress, 1825–35; governor, 1836–40; minister to England 1841–45; U. S. secretary of state, 1852–53; U. S. Senate, 1853–54.

JOSÉ CONDE DE EZPELETA

Governor of Cuba, 1785–89, and, in the French invasion of Spain, 1808, Captain General of Catalonia.

EUGENE N. FOSS

Congress, 1910; governor, 1911, 1912, 1913.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Chosen clerk of Pennsylvania Assembly in 1736 and postmaster of Philadelphia in 1737; postmaster-general 1753–54; colonial agent of Pennsylvania in England, 1757–62, 1764–75; speaker of assembly; agent for New Jersey, Georgia and Massachusetts in Great Britain; Continental Congress, 1775–76; president of Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, 1776; one of committee of five to frame Declaration of Independence; envoy from colonies to France, 1776; with Arthur Lee and Silas Deane concluded treaty with France, signed Feb. 6, 1778; commissioned February, 1779, first U. S. minister plenipotentiary at the French Court; with John Adams and John Jay concluded with England the treaty of Paris, Sept. 3, 1783; Council of Pennsylvania, 1785; president of Pennsylvania, 1786, 87, 88; Federal Constitutional Convention, May, 1787.

ARTHUR BUCKMINSTER FULLER

Chaplain Sixteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Civil war; resigned and discharged Dec. 10, 1862; volunteered for further service and was killed in action at Fredericksburg, Maryland, the following day.

THOMAS GAGE

Governor of Montreal, 1760; commander-in-chief of British forces in North America, 1763-72, 1775; governor, 1774; returned to England in 1775; general, 1783.

HENRY J. GARDNER

Boston Common Council, 1850–54; House of Representatives, 1851, 52; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; governor, 1855, 56, 57.

WILLIAM GASTON

City solicitor of Roxbury five years; mayor, 1861–62; mayor of Boston, 1871–72; House of Representatives, 1853, 54, 56; Senate, 1868; governor, 1875.

ELBRIDGE GERRY

Assembly of Massachusetts Bay, 1772, 73; Provincial Congress, 1774, 75; Continental Congress, 1777–80, 1783–85; House of Representatives, 1785; U. S. Constitutional Convention, 1787; Congress, 1789–93; commissioner to France, 1797–98; governor, 1810–12; vice-president U. S., 1813–14.

CHRISTOPHER GORE

Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; U. S. district attorney, 1789–96; commissioner to settle American spoliation claims against England, 1796–1804; charge d'affaires, 1803–04; governor, 1809–10; U. S. Senate, 1813–16; presidential elector, 1817.

FREDERIC T. GREENHALGE

Lowell Common Council, 1868, 69; school committee, 1871–73; justice police court, 1874–84; commissioner of insolvency and mayor, 1880–81; city solicitor, 1888; House of Representatives, 1885; Congress, 1889–91; governor, 1894–March 5, 1896.

CURTIS GUILD, Jr.

First Battalion Cavalry, A, Nov. 1, 1891; private, corporal; second lieutenant, May 7, 1895; brigadier general, inspector general Rifle Practice, Massachusetts, Jan. 7, 1897; first lieutenant, adjutant, Sixth Regiment, Apr. 22, 1898; resigned, Mar. 3, 1899; major-general retired, Jan. 7, 1909; lieutenant-colonel, inspector general, inspector general's department, Seventh Army Corps, U. S. Volunteers, May 9, 1898; resigned Feb. 23, 1899; chairman Republican State Convention, 1895; Republican National Convention, 1896; lieutenant governor, 1903, 04, 05; governor, 1906, 07, 08; ambassador to the Mexican Centennial, 1910; ambassador to Russia, 1911–1913.

JOHN HANCOCK

Selectman of Boston; General Assembly of Province, 1766–72; Council; president Provincial Congress, 1774, 75; Continental Congress, 1775–80; and its president, 1775–77; first signer of Declaration of Independence; major-general Massachusetts militia, 1776; Speaker, 1779, 80; State Constitutional Convention, 1780; president Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; first governor of Massachusetts under the State Constitution, 1780–85; also 1787–93.

GEORGE FRISBEE HOAR

House of Representatives, 1852; Senate, 1857; city solicitor of Worcester, 1860; Congress, 1869–77; U. S. Senate, 1877–1904; electoral commission, 1876; presided over State Republican Convention, 1871, 77, 82, 85; Republican National Convention, 1876, 80, 84, 88, presiding over convention of 1880.

JOSEPH HOOKER

Captain First U. S. Artillery, 1842; Mexican war; brevet captain, 1846; brevet major and brevet lieutenant-colonel, 1847; brigadier general U. S. Volunteers, 1861, and major-general, May 5, 1862; brigadier general U. S. Army, Sept. 20, 1862; commander Army of the Potomac, 1863; brevet major-general U. S. Army, 1865; mustered out as major-general U. S. Volunteers, 1866; retired as major-general U. S. Army, 1868.

MRS. ANNE MARBURY HUTCHINSON

Came to Boston in 1634; took an active part in the religious thought of her time and because of her teachings, met trial in November, 1637, was excommunicated and banished from the colony.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON

Selectman of Boston, 1737; House of Representatives, 1737–38, 1740–49; speaker, 1746–48; commissioner to adjust boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, 1740; to treat with Indians at Casco Bay, 1749; Council, 1749; justice Court of Common Pleas; commissioner to Albany Congress, 1754; lieutenant governor, 1758–71; acting governor, 1760, 1769–71; chief justice Superior Court of Judicature, 1761–69; governor, 1771–74.

JACOB KUHN

Assistant messenger to the General Court, 1781–86; messenger, 1786–1835; elected messenger of convention that ratified Federal Constitution, Jan. 9, 1788.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE (MARIE JEAN PAUL ROCH IVES GILBERT MOTIER)

Espoused cause of Americans at outbreak of Revolution; appointed major-general in Continental Army, July 31, 1777.

JOHN LEVERETT

With expedition against Narragansetts; deputy in General Court, 1651–53, 1663–65; speaker portion of the time; colonial agent in England, 1655–62; Council, 1665–71; major-general colonial militia, 1663–73; deputy governor, 1671–73; acting governor, 1672; governor, 1673–79; justice Superior Court of Judicature, 1702–08.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Appointed postmaster of New Salem, Ill., 1833; House of Representatives, 1834–35; elector on Whig ticket when Gen. William Henry Harrison was candidate for president; Congress, 1846, serving one term; sixteenth president U. S., 1861–April 15, 1865.

LEVI LINCOLN

Senate, 1812–13; House of Representatives, 1814–18, 1820–23; speaker, 1822–23; Convention to revise State Constitution, 1820; lieutenant governor, 1823–24; justice Supreme Judicial Court, 1824–25; governor, 1825–34; Congress, 1836–41; collector port of Boston, 1841–43; Senate, 1844, 45; president Senate, 1845; presided over Electoral College, 1848; also elector, 1823 and 1864.

JOHN D. LONG

House of Representatives, 1875–78; speaker, 1876, 77, 78; lieutenant governor, 1879; governor, 1880–83; Congress, 1883–89; secretary of the navy, 1897–May 1, 1902 (resigned).

HORACE MANN

House of Representatives, 1827–33; Senate, 1833–37; president Senate, 1836, 37; secretary Board of Education, 1837–48; Congress, 1848–53.

SAMUEL WALKER McCALL

House of Representatives, 1888, 89, 92; Republican National Convention, 1888, 1900; Congress, 1893–1913; governor, 1916, 17, 18.

MARCUS MORTON

Clerk Senate, 1811–12; Congress, 1817–21; Council, 1823; lieutenant governor, 1824, 25 (acting governor); justice Supreme Judicial Court, 1825–40; governor, 1840, 43; collector port of Boston, 1845–48; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; House of Representatives, 1858.

THOMAS F. PEDRICK

Messenger, House of Representatives, 1884–1901; assistant doorkeeper, 1901–04; doorkeeper, 1904–10; sergeant-at-arms, Massachusetts Legislature, 1910–Feb. 22, 1920.

BENJAMIN T. PICKMAN

House of Representatives, 1829–30; Senate, 1831–35; president Senate, 1833, 34, 35.

NORMAN PRINCE

(See page 58.)

ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr.

House of Representatives, 1835–38; Board of Education, 1837; U. S. district attorney, 1845–49; U. S. Senate, 1851; Congress, 1851–52.

DAVID T. REMINGTON

Corporal, Thirty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Civil war; Senate messenger, 1890–93; Senate doorkeeper, 1893–1904; sergeant-at-arms, Massachusetts Legislature, 1904–10.

ALEXANDER H. RICE

President Boston Common Council; mayor Boston, 1855–56; Congress, 1859–67; Philadelphia "Loyalists" Convention, 1868; Republican National Convention, 1868; governor, 1876, 77, 78.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON

House of Representatives, 1874; Senate, 1876; Congress, 1877–84 (resigned); governor, 1884, 85, 86.

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL

Cambridge Common Council, 1882; alderman, 1883, 84; mayor, 1885–88; governor, 1891, 92, 93.

WILLIAM SCHOULER

House of Representatives, 1844–47, 1849–52; clerk House of Representatives, 1853; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; Senate, 1868; adjutant-general, Ohio, 1857; adjutant-general, Massachusetts, 1860–66.

ROBERT GOULD SHAW

Captain Second Regiment and colonel Fifty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war. The Fifty-fourth was the first regiment of colored troops from a free State mustered into the United States service.

NATHANIEL SILSBEE

Congress, 1817–21; House of Representatives, 1821; president Senate, 1823–26; U. S. Senate, 1826–35; presidential elector, 1824 and 1836; president State Convention at Worcester, 1840; Presidential Convention, 1840.

REV. SAMUEL F. SMITH

Clergyman; author of "My Country, 'tis of Thee," etc.

THOMAS GREELY STEVENSON

Major Fourth Battalion, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, 1861; Colonel Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, Civil war; promoted to brigadier general of volunteers, 1862; commanded First division, Ninth army corps, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864.

WILLIAM STOUGHTON

Commissioner for the United Colonies, 1674–76, 1680–86; agent in England, 1676–79; deputy president of Colony, 1686; chief justice Superior Court, 1692–1701; lieutenant governor, 1692–1701; acting governor, 1694–99, 1700–01.

CALEB STRONG

General Court during Revolution; county attorney, 1776–1800; State Constitutional Convention, 1780; Senate, 1780–89; Council, 1780; U. S. Constitutional Convention, 1787; Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; U. S. Senate, 1789–96; governor, 1800–07, 1812–16.

GEORGE C. STRONG

Graduated from West Point in 1857; appointed lieutenant in the ordnance and assigned to the command of Watervliet Arsenal; staff officer under Generals McDowell, McClellan and Butler; commissioned brigadier general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; commanded a brigade in the operations against Charleston, S. C.; mortally wounded while leading the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863; appointed major-general of volunteers to rank as such from that date; died in New York City, July 30, 1863.

JAMES SULLIVAN

Provisional Congress, 1775; justice, Supreme Judicial Court, 1776–82; State Constitutional Convention, 1780; Continental Congress, 1782; Council, 1787; judge of probate; attorney-general, 1790–1807; House of Representatives; commissioner to fix boundary between United States and Canada, 1796; governor, 1807–08.

CHARLES SUMNER

U. S. Senate, 1851–March 11, 1874; abolitionist; took part in Free Soil Convention at Lowell, 1852; State Constitutional Convention, 1853.

INCREASE SUMNER

Convention of 1777; State Constitutional Convention, 1780; House of Representatives, 1776–79; Senate, 1780–82; justice Supreme Judicial Court, 1782–97; one of Commission on Revision of State Laws, 1785; Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; governor, 1797–99.

THOMAS TALBOT

House of Representatives, 1851, 52; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; Council, 1864–69; lieutenant governor, 1873, 74; acting governor from May 1, 1874; presidential elector, 1876 and 1884; governor, 1879.

HENRY TODD

Established a fund for Normal Schools.

GARDNER TUFTS

House of Representatives, 1861; military agent of Massachusetts at Washington, 1862–70; inspector of military hospitals and prisons for department of Washington, 1863; assistant provost marshal, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, 1864; treasurer Reformatory Prison for Women; superintendent State Primary School at Monson; superintendent Massachusetts Reformatory, 1884–91.

DAVID I. WALSH

House of Representatives, 1900, 01; Democratic National Convention, 1912; lieutenant-governor, 1913; governor, 1914, 15; State Constitutional Convention, 1917, 18, 19; U. S. Senate 1919—.

ARTEMAS WARD

An officer in the French and Indian wars; commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army, 1775, until General Washington's appointment; major-general, June, 1775; member of the Massachusetts Council and its president during much of the interim preceding the adoption of the State Constitution; Federalist member of Congress, 1791–1795.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Adjutant Virginia troops, 1751; lieutenant-colonel, 1754; Virginia House of Burgesses and Continental Congress, 1774–75; commander-in-chief continental forces, 1775–83; president Constitutional Convention, 1787; deputy from Virginia; first president U. S., 1789–1797; lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of army, 1798.

EMORY WASHBURN

House of Representatives, 1826–27, 38, 77; Senate, 1841, 42; aide on staff of Governor Lincoln, 1830–34; judge Court of Common Pleas, 1844–47; Board of Education; governor, 1854.

WILLIAM B. WASHBURN

Senate, 1850; House of Representatives, 1854; Congress, 1862–72; governor, 1872–May 1, 1874 (resigned); U. S. Senate, 1874–75.

DANIEL WEBSTER

State Constitutional Convention and presidential elector, 1820; House of Representatives, 1822; Congress, from New Hampshire, 1813–17; from Massachusetts, 1823–27; U. S. Senate, 1827–41, 1845–50; U. S. secretary of State, 1841–43, 1850–52.

REV. JOHN WHEELWRIGHT

Vicar of Bilsbury, England, 1623; one of the founders of Exeter, N. H., 1638; commissioner to England for the Colonies, 1657 to 1664.

HENRY WILSON

House of Representatives, 1841, 42, 46, 50; Senate, 1844, 45; president Senate, 1851, 52; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; U. S. Senate, 1855–73 (resigned); vice-president U. S., 1873–75.

EDWARD WINSLOW

Governor of Plymouth Colony, 1633–34, 1636–37, 1644–45; commercial agent for the Colony; negotiated with the Indians, 1621, 23; commissioner to settle boundary between Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay; commissioner on Articles of Confederation between Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, 1643.

JOHN ANCRUM WINSLOW

Appointed midshipman in the Navy, 1827; lieutenant, 1839; served in the Mexican war; commander, 1855; captain, 1862; commodore, 1864 and promoted to rear admiral in 1870. As commander of the U. S. S. "Kearsarge," he defeated the Confederate cruiser "Alabama," Captain Raphael Semmes, outside the harbor of Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864.

JOHN WINTHROP

Deputy governor, 1636–37, 1644–46; governor, 1630–34, 1637–40, 1642–44, 1646–49.

ROGER WOLCOTT

Boston Common Council, 1877–80; House of Representatives, 1882–85; lieutenant-governor, 1893–97 (acting governor from March 5, 1896); governor, 1897, 98, 99.

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